THE VERDICT READ.

HOW HAYES STOLE TILDEN'S SEAT.

Mr. Potter's Report Presented—The Frauds in the Contested States Discussed—Kellogg and Noyes as Liars and Forgers—Hayes as a Patron of Criminals.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The chairman of the Potter investigating committee has submitted the report which he had prepared to the committee, and it was adopted by a vote of six democrats to three republicans, Mr. Butler being absent. The three republicans present, Messrs. Hiscock, Cox and Reed, will prepare a minority report. Mr. Butler will draw up a separate statement giving his views in reference to the bargain with the Hayes party by which the democrats recovered the states of South Carolina and Louisiana. Mr. Stenger, democrat, a member of the committee, who was chairman of the sub-committee which sat in Louisiana, has also prepared a report. Mr Potter's report is necessarily long, as it deals with all the points that have been before the committee, except the cipher dispatches, which will be made the subject of a special report and presented to the committee to-morrow.

Mr. Potter's report is regarded by the democrats who have perused it as singularly impartial and judicial. It is entirely devoid both of rhetorical ornamentation and vituperative denunciation and derives its force solely from a close logical deduction of facts presented to the committee. Some of the democrats regard it as wanting in color or not so strongly expressed as the facts warrents and it is not unlikely that some members of the committee to oing n to the party will present an additional expression of their views more vigorously. The report opens with an introduction which sets forth what it was proper for congress to investigate and what not, and the difficulty of conducting an investigation into conspiracies, which have been successfully carried out while the successful party remains in power. It admits that the confession of conspirators who have become dissatisfied is worth little; points to facts not generally understood; that about the essential features of the election and canvass in Florida and Louisiana, there is no substantial dispute before the committee. The republicans having called no witnesses in Florida at all, and few in Louisiana, except as to the conduct of the visiting statesmen, and incidentally about intimidation. It dismisses entirely the testimony of Anderson, Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, Weber, and that class of witnesses and deals with the case upon the general and controlling facts alone.

The report is divided into three parts—the first of which refers to Florida, the second to Louisiana, and the third to the alleged forged electoral certificates. Beginning with Florida it cites the law directing electors to be appointed by the votes cast and canvassing board to canvass the votes cast, and claims that the Tilden electors having received a majority of votes cast in this state were thereby necessarily entitled to be declared elected, and that the canvassing board by rejecting without warrant of law a portion of the votes so cast and thereby reducing the majority for Tilden unlawfully counted, delayed this announcement till the morning of the day on which the electors were to meet and vote, so that although action was instantly taken to oust the Hayes electors by the Tilden electors, no decision could be had till the Hayes electors had met that same day at noon and voted. The report then recites the judgment of the supreme court, which subsequently decided that the Hayes electors were not elected and were not entitled to vote for that state and that the Tilden electors were, and also the judgment of the court in the action brought by Drew, the democratic candidate for governor, to obtain a recanvass. Where the court directed a recanvass, and decided the returning board, in refusing to count votes cast, had defrauded Drew and unlawfully seated Sterns. The legislature of the state thereupon directed a recanvass of the electoral vote, in accordance with this decision of the supreme court, the judges of which were republicans, and the recanvass showed the Tilden electors chosen. The governor issued his certificate to the Tilden electors as the true electors, but the electoral commission refused to consider the judgement of the court, the action of the legislature and the certificate given by the governor in favor of the Tilden electors, and held that it did not take notice of any action by the state after the 6th of December. The report draws attention to the fact that such a wrong ought to be repeated by any state and that it can be prevented in future by the canvassers withholding their announcement of the result of the election till the day fixed for the meeting of the electoral college, and then declare persons who had never been voted for at all to be electors, when according to the decision they would be entitled irrevocably to cast the vote of the state. It therefore recommends a law providing that where there was a dispute as to who were the real electors the judgment of its court of last resort, if certified in writing to before the meeting of the two houses of congress, to receive and count the electoral vote, shall be conclusive as to the right of the disputing electors, and of which vote from the state shall be counted, unless the two houses of congress shall otherwise agree. The report then argues that the action of the canvassing board was not only illegal but fraudulent, and cites the instance in which they rejected democratic votes on unwarranted grounds, and refused to reject fraudulent republican votes as illustrating this. It sets at length with the claim of the republicans that they were entitled to the vote of the state on the face of the returns by reason of the Dingger fraud by which a bogus return from Baker county was furnished the canvassing board which they at first rejected, but which, after they were ordered to count the vote as cast, they fraudulently accepted in place of the true returns. It then deals with the conduct of the visiting statesmen, and particularly that of Mr. Noyes, as contrasted with that of General Francis C. Barlow, whose integrity, independence and fidelity to all its obligations and at the same time his justice, fairness and truth, the report especially commends.

In regard to Louisiana, the report begins with the anomalous power possessed by the returning board, of which it says never before existed elsewhere. Under it the electors and the returning board officers held the grossest power over the receiving and counting of votes, under the pretext that the color line divided the political parties. They had used this power to fraudulently count the state for the republicans, and had been exposed by the republican committee of the forty-third congress which had reported that the whites and blacks of the state being equal, and some of the blacks and all the whites having voted for the democrats in 1874, the state has necessarily been carried by them, although counted for the republicans. Hereupon the republicans set about a false census, in which they made it appear that there were 25,000 more black voters in that state than white, and, as illustrating the fraudulent nature of this census, the report refers to the fact that while this census reported but 57,000 colored men, women and children in New Orleans, it made out of the men nearly 25,000 colored voters. In then instances the fraudulent registration that was based on this fraudulent census, whereby it was made to appear that the registered republican voters exceeded the white voters in the state more than 25,000, while actually there were no more, and the refusal of the auth orit s to correct this false registration in cases where its falsehood was pointed out. From this the report proceeds to touch upon the direction given by the republican campaign committee to the election officers requiring them to return the votes according to the census—that is stating that the colored vote by that census in a certain parish was so much and that they were expected to return a republican vote corresponding to that if they were ever to have any reward or preferment, notwithstanding this organized fraud, says the report. When the elections were over, the democrats had a majority as returned by the republican election officers of some 11,000, the vote polled being the largest ever polled in the state, and larger in proportion to the population than that of other states. The republican officers made returns of the vote accordingly, and declared that the election was perfectly peaceful and fair. The conspirators, in order to overthrow this majority, usurped powers not given to them. The report then deals with the question of intimidation and endeavors to show how it was utterly impossible for the democrats to gain anything by it because the returning board had been created on purpose to neutralize any such action by throwing out votes in localities where it should prevail.

As to the conspiracy in East Feliciana parish, the report states that after the democrats had got control of the negro vote there Kellogg and Anderson, who were the supervisors, wanted to have no election, and Anderson fraudulently ran away with that view, meaning thereby to throw the parish out, as t-rant parish had been thrown out by the supervisor of registration absenting himself on election day, notwithstanding that the other office held the election and made due return of the vote. The democrats in East Feliciana, knowing that they had captured the negro vote, hired Anderson to go back and hold the election. The republicans then hit upon a new plan and directed their friends in the parish not to vote. They sent out word to them not to come to the polls and refused to permit any tickets to be printed or used for them, and exercised their influence to withhold their own vote entirely. Eighteen hundred registered votes were cast, notwithstanding which, with the 450 which Anderson had prevented from being registered, made about 2,300 democratic votes, whereas the whole vote of the parish at previous elections both sides had not exceeded 2,500. The republicans withheld casting any vote at all and subsequently made a claim that such was the state of terrorism existing at the time of election that none on their side could vote.

The report refers very briefly to the alleged bargain by which Hayes, who had three thousand votes less than Packard, could count in white Packard went out, and mentions Mr. Sherman's effort to prove intimidation, pointing out that the evidence was not produced whenever the committee offered to receive it; how repeatedly it had been offered, and how repeatedly they were met by some excuse for not producing it; how they had examined many of the witnesses that were before the returning board, who, in almost every instance, recanted and explained how they came to make their false affidavit in the first place, and how such statements as they made before the returning board were totally unfounded.

It then refers to the Sherman letter, in regard to which it simply states the facts as they stand, attempting to show that the letter was actually written and largely influenced by the political action in Louisiana, and drawing attention to an attempt on the part of Mrs. Jenks, whose husband and brother are employees of the treasury department, to induce the committee to produce a forged letter in the interest of Mr. Sherman.

The Florida portion of the report is followed by a list of all the persons connected with the election who have been appointed to office, and Louisiana by a still larger list of the persons in that state appointed to office.

The third part of the report deals with the forged electoral certificate, and attempts to show how the republicans, believing a new electoral certificate was necessary, and how defective the first certificate was, under the constitution, and which the vice-president refused, secretly manufactured another; and how they antedated it and made it in the paper and printing to resemble the one previously made; how they had very little time to prepare it, and how it was impossible to get all the electors in New Orleans to sign it within that time; that, therefor, it became a necessity to forge two signatures to the duplicate papers; there were eighteen forged signatures which were attached on December 29, in the small upper room in the senate building, in charge of Conquest Clarke; how the making of this second certificate was concealed till it was produced before congress; how, when it was referred to the commission, it was not read, but ordered to be printed, and the printer who changed it and the electoral commission were served with two copies of the forged certificate perfect in form and no copy of the genuine or defective certificate; how, after the commission had decided the record of the case, the clerk was changed so that the forged certificate which really was before the commission, was suppressed and the record made to show as if the real defective certificate had been considered and passed upon.

The report then recites how all the persons connected with the business have been appointed to office and the suspicious circumstances connected with the appointment of some, particularly pointing out that Kellogg and Clark, his private secretary, were privy to the forgeries, and the latter now clerk in the treasury.

The report winds up with a reference to the danger of returning boards, and the yet greater danger of controlling elections and protecting canvassing boards by federal troops, and, above all, to the danger with which the country is threatened by reason of the enormous patronage centered in the president, which makes the presidential office a prize so great that in order to control it the grossest violations of law and fraud may be expected on the part of those who desire to profit by that patronage.

It concludes with the statement that full effect was not given to the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana; that Noyes, Sherman and others encouraged this result; that the second certificate from Louisiana was forged as to two of its names, Kellogg and Clarke being privy to it, and that Tilden and Hendricks received a true majority of the electoral votes and were the real choice of the people of the United States at the last presidential election.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Potter committee to-day, while in secret session, passed a resolution, on the motion of Mr. Stenger, that the allegations made against Mr. Stenger and other members of the committee in St. Martin's affidavit had been disproved by St. Martin's own testimony, and a second resolution was passed on motion of General Butler recognizing the ability, courtesy and impartiality of Mr. Potter, the chairman.

An Assignment Probable.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—All indications now point in the direction of an assignment by Archbishop Purcell for the benefit of his creditors. Two suits were filed yesterday against him and his brother, Father Edward Purcell, for amounts aggregating $83,000.

Liverpool a Port.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—A private telegram from Liverpool to-day says that port has been officially gazetted as a foreign animals wharf.

SUNDAY FLASHES.

CONTRARY to expectations the hon e rulers, at their meeting on Saturday, did not touch on the subject of electing any one as a substitute for Dr. Butt at the head of the party during his absence or indisposition.

A COUNCIL of ministers have elaborated and dispatched to Moukhtar Pasha a Turkish boundary commissioner project which it thinks, though not ceding all the Greeks desire, will afford a basis of negotiation.

THE debate in the Reichstag on the parliamentary discipline bill will commence on Tuesday. The sanitary committee are discussing the proposals of the minister of commerce relative to the establishment of quarantine on German harbors, which would affect eighteen ports on the North sea and thirty on the Baltic.

THE Times' Constantinople correspondent says: The French and English ambassadors have informed the porte that they could not assure it that their respective governments would support the first Turkish proposal relative to the Greek question as it is now based on a treaty of Berlin.

THE Spanish steamer Guillermo, from Baltimore for Liverpool, and the British steamer Istrian, from Liverpool for Boston, came into collision Sunday four miles southeast of the Skerries. The Guillermo afterwards took fire and sank. A majority of her crew were saved by an Irish steamer. The captain and several of the crew were injured, and a number are missing, out are supposed to be on board a steamer bound for Dublin.

THE Observer understands that England and France consider that they are not authorized to dictate to the khedive relative to the reinstallment of Nubar Pasha, though they have a perfect right to insist upon the khedive's adhering to his engagements in regard to the appointment of reponsible ministers. Both powers are determined to support Mr Wilson and M. de Bigneires, and will not sanction any arrangement for the composition of an Egyptian ministry which they disapprove.

MINISTER DE MARCIERE expressed the desire that an interpellation in regard to the police trial practice be discussed immediately. An article in La France signed by M. Girardin, discussing a vote by which the chamber fixed the debate for Monday, says the cabinet has lived its time and lost all power over the majority, and the situation imperatively requires the formation of a cabinet to be presided over by a leader of a large majority. It also says that the present ministry has but a short time to live, and that the radicals will speedily succeed to power.

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SUNDAY'S SESSION.

A CONFERENCE OF CONTRADICTIONS

An Attempt to Except the Name of Jefferson Davis From the Mexican Pension Bill—All th. Old Bloods Upon the Floor Proand Con—Senator Edmunds Rebuked.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—After the executive session at midnight last night, the doors were reopened, and the senate proceeded to consider the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The senate voted on the amendment of the committee, striking out that part of the bill as it came from the house, fixing the pay of jurors in the federal courts at two dollars per diem, and repealing the test oath of jurors. The senate struck out this clause by yeas 31, nays 27. The senate also struck out by yeas 29, nays 26, the remaining clause repealing that part of the revised statutes providing for supervisors and deputy marshals of elections. The amendment of the committee paying southern claims commissioners at the rate of $5,000 per annum each, instead of $2,500, and other less important amounts was agreed to. The senate struck out the section of the bill proposing to consolidate the coast and interior survey, according to the plan of the national academy of sciences. The bill, at 4 o'clock, was passed. The senate then took up the river and harbor bill, but without proceeding to its consideration, took a recess till 2 o'clock p.m. A committee of conference had previously been appointed on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill and on the sundry civil appriation bill.

All the afternoon and evening, up to 11:30, the senate engaged in the consideration of the river and harbor bill. Many amendments were adopted, and at the conclusion of the consideration, in committee, of the whole, Mr. Edmunds endeavored to have all after the enacting clause stricken out and $2,000,000 substituted. After discussion the motion was defeated and the bill passed by 29 to 18. The bill appropriates about $9,000,000.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 2 a. m.—The senate is now considering a motion to reconsider the bill making appropriations to pay arrears of pensions. The motion to reconsider was carried. Mr. Hoar offered an amendmenc, viz: Provided, that no pension shall ever ne paid under this act to Jefferson Davis, the late president of the so-called southern confederacy. Mr. Hoar said that the name in this proviso had not been singled out by any selection of his own or from any person who agreed with him politically. The name had been selected by Davis himself by his own act in a marked and conspicuous character, by an attack on the life of the country that educated him. That gentleman had never given utterance to an expression of regret for such attack, nor had he followed the example of so many of his associates by asking congress to remove the political disabilities that incapacitated the clemency of the republic to-day. It was now proposed to put the name of this person, whose treason had not been repented of, on the pension rolls of the country and to tax the loyal widows and orphans to pay the pension.

Mr. Garland said he did not know what motive the senator from Massachusetts had in introducing his amendment, but it was a curious spectacle to exhibit to the American people at this late hour of the day, while the government pensions Longstreet by a small post-office in Georgia, and the republican administration sent Governor Orr as minister to Russia; Meahy, who boasted that he was the Marion in the second war, to China as a consul. He felt satisfied that Jeff. Davis would scorn a pension, that gentlemen did not ask it. He had served under Mr. Davis in a civil capacity. Mr. Davis was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war. His services were on record, and although they did not surpass they equaled those of Greece and Rome.

Mr. Shields took a different view from both sides. He thought that by singling out Jeff. Davis from the ten millions of people in the south was giving him a distinction greater than he deserved.

Mr. Bailey said the country to-day was longing and wishing for peace, and he appealed to the senators on the other side to do nothing to prevent it. The people of the south, having lost all in the war, were poor, and they desired to restore their industries.

Mr. Maxey briefly spoke of the services rendered by Mr. Davis in the Mexican war, and said he would leave it for those who fought with him to pass judgment on the amendment of the senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Thurman said that the amendment asked him to single out Jefferson Davis for punishment when other men who went as far as he did were not only not punished, but have been appointed to the highest stations in the government, and in this connection he mentioned the names of Akerman, formerly United States attorney-general; the present Postmaster-General Key, General Longstreet, postmaster at Gainesville, and Mosby, of guerrilla fame, all and many others of the same class being appointed by the republican administrations; he saw on the bench two men who were actively engaged in the confederate service, who were just as guilty as Jefferson Davis. The proposition before came from a senator of that state (Massachusetts) whose treason had been more violent and longer than that of any other state in the union. Thurman did not want to pick out Jefferson Davis as a martyr, when all the others who had acted with him could walk the earth unchallenged.

Mr. Coke said that Mr. Davis was not worse than he was and very many others of the southern people who selected him as a leader. He was not ashamed to vote for Mr. Davis any more than he was to vote for any other man or any subject. "I was," said Mr. Coke, "as much of a rebel as Jeff. Davis."

After further discussion, in which Messrs. Gordon, Windom, Ransom and others participated, the last named saying that the Mexican veterans amendment was voted in with the aid of eight republican votes, and that the bill was passed with fourteen republicans voting for it; but for the republicans he wanted it to be understood that the bill would now be the law of the land.

Mr. Lamar, in replying to Hoar, said he must confess his surprise and regret that the senator from Massachusetts should have wantonly, and without provocation, flung this insult.

The chair (Mr. Edmunds) called the senator to order for this language.

Mr. Lamar—I suppose it is in order to deny insults, but not out of order for those who are insulted to hurl back the blow. I appeal from the decision of the chair.

The question being taken the decision of the chair was overruled. Yeas, 15; nays, 27.

Mr. Lamar proceeded, eulogising Davis and protesting against any attempts to single him out for obloquy from the body of the southern people who had chosen him for their leader in a cause dear alike to him and all his followers.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Blaine, Hoar, Lamar and others.

Mr. Chandler said that eighteen years ago he and Jefferson Davis came into the senate together and both at that time swore to support the constitution of the United States. Mr Davis had come from Pearce's cabinet, and when he took the oath there was treason in his heart and perjury on his lips. He took the oath to support a government he meant to overthrow. He, (Chandler), considering the conduct of Davis during the war, did not expect to hear eulogies on Jefferson Davis on the floor of the senate. He was surprised to hear them, especially as every man, woman and child in the north believe Jeff. Davis to be a double-dyed traitor.

Mr. Hoar's amendment to exclude Jeff. Davis was agreed to by 28 to 22. The vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Shields to pension the Mexican veterans as amended. On motion of Mr. Hoar it was disagreed to—20 to 27. The bill then passed —44 to 30.

Mr. Allison then reported that the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill were unable to agree, and a new committee was appointed. He also made a report from the select committee, exonerating Stanley Matthews from connection with any real or supposed frauds in the election in Louisiana, and that he had not been guilty of corrupt conduct in any of the matters referred to in the testimony, but his action in respect to James E Anderson in an effort to obtain appointment to office, under the circumstances, as wrong and injurious to the public interest.

On motion of Mr. Gordon the senate took up the resolutions of the house in respect to the death of Julian Hartridge, of Georgia, and offered further resolutsons of respect, and delivered a eulogy on the character of the deceased, followed by Senators Booth and Lamar in a few appropriate remarks.

The resolutions were agreed to, and the senate, at 6:40, adjourned till 1 p. m.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 9:30, this morning, in continuance of Saturday's session, and after receiving the sundry civil bill from the senate, non-concurring in the senate's amendments and appointing a committee of conference consisting of Atkins, Hewitt of New York, and Hale, took a further recess till 10:30. At that time Mr. Atkins stated that the conference committee on the civil sundry bill would probably come to an agreement and, upon his motion, the house took a further recess till 9 o'clock p. m.

The house met at 9 o'clock to-night, but merely for the purpose of receiving messages from the president and senate, and to hear reports from the conference committees. The conference committee on the post-office and army appropriation bills reported an inability to agree, and were reappointed. The conference committee on the legislative bill has just now made a like report.

The house has taken a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

IN CONFERENCE.

The committee of conference, who reported a disagreement on the post office appropriation bill this evening, differed principally on three subjects, viz: classification of mail matter, the senate provision of $400,000 for fast mail service and the Brazilian mail service. The senate conferrees offered to modify the provisions on the last named subject so as to reduce the rate of compensation to $25 per mile, and to provide that proposals shall not be invited unless the postmaster-general fails to obtain the carriage of the mails without a contract and to throw open the selection of terminal points in the United States to competition. The house conferrees, however, refused to accede to this offer of compromise or to make concessions on the other points of difference above indicated. The army bill conferrees came to a dead-lock on the house prohibition of the presence of troops at the pols under any circumstances, and were also wholly unable to agree upon the subject of army reorganization. The situation in regard to the other appropriation bills in charge of committees of conference at 11 o'clock to-night is as follows: The sundry civil appropriation bill is in rapid process of adjustment, and all points of difference between the two houses will apparently be reconciled by the committee during the night. The conference committee on the deficiency bill are as yet unable to reach any agreement concerning the senate amendment proposing an appropriation of $250,000 dollars for the expenses of marshals, election supervisors, etc. Some minor points are still in controversy, but the difference in regard to this bill and the post-offices and army bills will undoubtedly be adjusted in the event of a final agreement being reached by the two houses concerning the clause in the legeislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which provides for a repeal of the federal election laws. The prospect for an agreement by the committee of to conference on the legislative bill is, however, at the present writing, very inconsiderable.

STAVED OFF.

The Virginia Legislature Filibusters the Debt Question.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

RICHMOND, VA., March 2.—The house remained in session till noon to-day. Filibustering tactics resulted in staving off final action on the debt bill. Pending the question during last night's discussion, there was an amendment providing for the submission of the proposed bill to a vote of the people for ratification before it became a law. It was rejected early this morning, and was the only amendment disposed of, although several were introduced by the obstructionists. The friends of the bill were powerless to press it to a final vote, as the previous question could only be ordered by a two-thirds vote, which they could not command. Under these circumstances, it being apparent it would be impossible to break down the opposition in time to result in any good, the debt paying party gave up the fight and voted for adjournment. The bill is thus killed for the present session, and the chances of it finally becoming a law depends entirely on the governor calling an extra session. It is generally believed that he will do so, but that he will probably postpone it for a month or more.

THE LAST HOURS.

RICHMOND, VA., March 3.—The last day of the general assembly was marked by nothing of special interest, the state debt bill having been virtually killed by the action of the obstructionists in the house. That body developed itself for finishing up neglected, but necessary legislation. The senate to-day adopted a resolution obtaining a session for five days but the house rejected it, the debt paying party not having the necessary three-fifths vote. Both houses are in session to-night and will work till midnight, which hour is the limit of the present session. The governor's course in regard to calling an extra session is not yet known. It is expected by many of the members that he will communicate a proclamation to that effect to the legislature before it adjourns finally.

THE EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

The general assembly adjourned at midnight, but previous to doing so, however, the presiding officers of both houses requested the members to remain a few moments and a proclamation from the governor was then read, calling the legislature to meet in extra session to-day, Tuesday, at noon, giving as a reason therefor that important measures pending before that body had been left unfinished.

FITTING THE SHOE.

And How the Lady's Fiancee "Fit" Him.

RICHMOND, VA., March 3.—A rencontre occurred this forenoon between Charles C. Curtis, a clerk in Wingo, Ellett & Crump's shoe store, and John E. Poindexter, a clerk in J. K. Childrey's tobacco factory, which resulted in the fatal shooting of the former. It appears that on Saturday a young lady went to the store where Curtis was employed to purchase a pair of shoes, and, as she alleges, was insulted by Curtis. This was made known to Poindexter, who was the lady's fiancee, and this morning Poindexter went to the store after Curtis and proceeded to cowhide him. After striking him a few blows he was stopped by persons who were present. About noon, Curtis, with a friend, went to Poindexter's place of business and demanded an apology and public explanation, which was refused. Curtis thereupon assaulted Poindexter with a cane. Poindexter warned his assailant not to strike or he would shoot him, but Curtis continued the assault, when Poindexter commenced and continued firing until Curtis fell with three balls in his breast and one in his head. Curtis is not dead yet, but there is no hope of his recovery. It is entertained that the affair creates considerable excitement here, as both are young men who are respectably connected and of excellent reputation; regret at the tragic termination of the affair is general. Poindexter is now in custody and bail is refused him.

Burnt in Effigy.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—There is a universal feeling of deep regret, and indignation exists throughout the state and the Pacific coast, over the president's veto of the bill to restrict Chinese immigration. At a mass meeting at Bullister, San Benito county, the president was burned in effigy, and at Fairfield, county seat of Sonora county, flags were at half mast. At Dutch Flat, the best Chinese shanty within the town, was burned on receipt of the news.

THE LIGHT BEYOND!

THE RADICAL SENATE'S DYING DAY.

Squeezing Through the Appropriation Bills—The Census Bill Goes to Mr. Hayes—The Impeachment of Consul Seward—The Scramble of the Last Hours.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The senate met at 1 o'clock p. m. A resolution submitted by Teller, continuing the committee appointed to inquire into certain alleged violations of constitutional rights of citizens during the late elections until the next session, authorizing the committee to sit during recess, etc., was agreed to. The senate then went into executive session.

The amendments of the house to the census bill were agreed to and the bill passed.

The conference committee's report on the fortification appropriation bill was agreed to and the bill passed.

The bill making an appropriation for the payment of claims reported by the southern claims commission was passed.

Mr. Allison (Iowa), from the conference committee on the deficiency appropriation bill, submitted a report, but Mr. Edmunds objected to its present consideration, and stated he wanted time to examine it. Subsequently he withdrew his objection, and the report was agreed to. No explanation of the bill as agreed upon was made.

Mr. Windom (Minnesota), from the conference committee on the sundry civil appropriations bill, submitted a report, but objection was made to its present consideration by Mr. Edmunds, and it was laid aside temporarily.

The senate then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock p.m.

The senate has agreed to the conference reports on the sundry civil and river and harbor bills.

The senate has passed the house bill appropriating $250,000, the interest of which is to be paid to the printing house for the blind of Louisville for furnishing embossed books and tangible apparatus for the blind throughout the country.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The senate took up the house bill to provide for the organization of the Mississippi improvement commission, for the deepening of that river, and the protection of the alluvial lands. The bill appropriates $250,000 for payment of salaries and the completion of surveys. The work is to be executed from time to time as congress may make appropriations for that purpose.

THE HOUSE.

The house spent the first hour this morning in disposing of some of the business on the speaker's table. Bills in relation to the Northern Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads were referred to committee of the whole. Bills relating to homesteads and settlements on public lands within railroad limits were passed. The conference report on the fortification bill was presented and agreed to.

The house has now before it, under strict party vote, the report of the committee on expenditures in the state department for the impeachment of Geo. F. Seward.

The reports of the conference committees on the sundry bill, the fortification bill and the river and harbor bill have been adopted by the house and a recess has been taken until 9 o'clock to-night.

In the house to-night Mr. Potter presented the report of his committee and that of the minority, and of one member in addition to the other reports—pending any action on the conference. A report on the post-office appropriation bill was presented and adopted.

When the census bill came over to the house with a message that the senate had agreed to the house amendments to it, Mr. Cox, of New York, on whose motion the amendments had been adopted, received the hearty congratulations from the members in his neighborhood. These amendments were substantially the bill as originally introduced by Mr. Cox. As it now stands the bill provides for 150 supervisors to be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The enumerators are to the number of one for about every 4,000 of population and there are to be experts employed on all the great industries and resources of the country. The machinery of the bill is regarded as simple and efficient.

When the house reassembled at nine o'clock, the galleries were closely packed with spectators and all the halls and corridors were swelling with people. The senate amendments to the post-route bill were taken from the speaker's table and concurred in.

Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, asked leave to have the senate amendments to the arrears of pension bill taken from the speaker's table and concurred in. Roberts, of Maryland, objected.

The Seward impeachment case was then taken up and Mr. Bandy, of New York, presented an argument against the Springer report. Pending the discussion the conference report on the deficiency bill was presented and agreed to, after which the impeachment case was resumed.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) represented to the democratic side of the house the utter impracticability in carrying articles of impeachment to night. No possible action could be taken between now and the death of this congress. A new house and a new senate would be in session before any trial could take place, and the only effect of adopting the report now would be to leave Seward under a cloud without any possibility of vindicating himself.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

March 4—1 a. m.—The Seward impeachment case is still dragging on in the house. The minority report (referring the whole subject to the judiciary committee) has just been voted down by a vote of 98 to 120. The Potter report, which was presented at about 11 p. m., had to be withdrawn because the republicans insisted on having the report with the views of the minority read.

1:30 a.m.—Discussion continues on the Seward impeachment case with seemingly little prospect for a decision. The republicans are making a vigorous war upon the presentation of impeachment articles.

NOMINATIONS.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Louis A. Barnes to be register of the land office at Gainesville, Fla.; Samuel T. Riddle, postmaster at Fernandina, Fla.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Charles S. Manning, collector of customs at Albemarle, N. C.; L. S. Metcalf, appraiser of merchandise at St. Louis; Wm. H. Thomas, of South Carolina, United States consul at St. Paul, De Loanda; Pinckney C. Hall, collector of customs at Vicksburg; Z. Wheeler, United States attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee.

IN CONFERENCE.

The conference committee on the sundry civil appropriations bill has agreed upon a compromise which will shortly be reported to the two houses. The post-office bill will, it is understood, be agreed upon, the senate surrendering the Brazilian mail service and the readjustment of compensation to railroads and consenting to a modification of the provisons for the reclassification of mail matter, striking out some of its more stringent features. The second conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill has not yet come together.

An agreement has been reached in the conference on the fortification bill—the senate yielding its amendments. The conference on the deficiency bill have also arrived at an understanding. The clause making an appropriation for the pay due the supervisors is reduced to fifty thousand dollars. The senate having stricken out the shields amendment to the arrears pension bill, no trouble with it in the conference is anticipated. The army and the legislative appropriation bills are the only ones now likely to fail.

The congressional committee appointed to examine into the charges against Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, unite on a report fully exonerating him from any corrupt actions or improper conduct.

The committee of conference on the legislative bill has to-night concluded that it is impossible for them to agree and they will, therefore, report disagreement, and although another conference committee may be appointed, there seems to be no probability that the difference between the house and senate on the political amendments will be reconciled. The bill is, therefore, believed to be certain to fail with the expiration of the session. The army appropriation bill will also doubtless fail of enaction. The committee of conference appointed has come to a dead lock in regard to the house clause prohibiting the presence of troops at the polls under any circumstances. The committee reached an argument on all the other controverted points of the bill, but of course their work will go for nothing unless the argument shall extend to the remaining subject of the controversy.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The most important appropriations embodied in the river and harbor bill, as agreed upon by the committee of conference, and passed by both houses to-day, are as follows: New York—Hell Gate, $250,000; Harlem river $100,000; Hudson river, $40,000; Flushing bay, $20,000; Buffalo harbor, $100,000. Massachusettes—Boston, $50,000. Connecticut—Stonington, $40,00. Rhode Island—Providence, $60,000. Maryland—Baltimore, $160,000. And the following miscellaneous about $200,000 for improvement on the Delaware river from Philadelphia to Trenton, Suez St. Mary canal and lake above, $250,000. Ohio river, $250,000, of which amount not exceeding $50,000 to be applied to the work on the Davis dam. For Fox and Wisconsin river improvement, $150,000; for improvement of Yellowstone river, $30,000; Great Kanawha, $150,000; Tennessee, including Muscle shoals, $210,000; Norfolk, $75,000; Charleston harbor, $200,000; Savannah harbor, $100,000 Mobile harbor, $100,000; Galveston harbor, $100,000; for a harbor of refuge on the Pacific coast, $150,000. The bill appropriates about $7,000,000 in addition to the appropriation made for the Eads jetties. The liberal items of appropriation for the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are all retained without reduction. The amendments adopted by the senate without having been reported by the committee on commerce are omitted with the exception of two or three very small appropriations. The amendments reported from the senate committee were all retained except as indicated in the foregoing schedule.

In the sundry civil bill among the items retained is the appropriation of $50,000 for a light ship and fog signal at Trinity shoal, Louisiana. The senate amendment appropriating $10,000 to pay Corbin his expenses in contesting the seat of Butler, of South Carolina, is retained in the bill.

The president and all of the cabinet were at the capitol several hours this evening, occupying the president's room in the senate wing of the building, engaged in the examination of bills submitted for the executive approval. Secretary Evarts and Sherman and Postmaster-General Key spent considerable time on the floor of the senate.

During the last hours of the 45th congress the capitol is crowded to its utmost capacity. There is no other measure awaiting the decision of congress which can be termed of paramount public interest, and yet the doorkeepers aver that there has not been near so large an attendance for years. All classes seem to have turned out to witness last night's proceedings. The crowd permeates the lobbies, the basement and every place where it can find an entrance, the "floor" not being excepted, and in all of the committee rooms on the first floor senators and members are holding levees and handshaking with hundreds of friends. The lobbyists are in unusually strong force. The crowd was at its height about 10 o'clock, and for two hours after suffered but a very slight diminution, and to the crowds of some five or six years back it bears a marked contrast. It is thoroughly well behaved.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Several Important Southern Cases Decided.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Decisions in the following southern cases were rendered in the United States supreme court to-day: Thomas Kelly against Xenophon B. Sanders, from supreme court of Tennessee. The question in this case is the validity of titles given by United [illegible] in Memphis sold for taxes under an act of congress passed June 7, 1863. The principal point in controversy is whether the commissioners had authority to sell lands for direct taxes before the federal authorities were in full possession of the districts where they were located. The court holds that the question whether the federal authorities were in full possession of the district or not is one to be decided by the executive branch of the government, not by the courts, and that it was so affirmatively decided before these sales were made; and furthermore, that if the whole county was not at the time in undisputed possession of United States troops, the city of Memphis certainly was, and it alone constituted a district, in the meaning of the act. The sales were therefore valid, and the judgment of the supreme court of Tennessee is reversed, with instructions to dismiss the bill. Justice Field read his dissenting opinion.

Patrick Sherry et al. against Andrew Mc. Kinley et al. from the supreme court of Tennessee. The same questions were presented as in the previous case, with the same decision and dissent.

Pryor N. Coleman against the State of Tennessee—from the supreme court of Tennessee. Coleman, who was a United States soldier, murdered a woman in Knox county, Tenn., in 1864, and was tried by court martial and sentenced to be hung, but for some unknown reason the sentence was never executed. He was then indicted in the state courts and tried and again sentenced to death, but sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the federal court and brings the case here upon the plea that he cannot be lawfully tried and sentenced the second time for the same offense. This court holds that the state courts had no jurisdiction in this case, and that the indictment should have been quashed. It therefore reverses the judgment of the supreme court of Tennessee; but since the prisoner is clearly guilty of murder, it directs that he be handed over to the United States authorities to be dealt with according to law.

In the case of the Southern express company against the West North Carolina railway company et al., from the circuit court, district of North Carolina, the decree was affirmed, with costs.

Edward Burbank against Thos J. Semmes, from the supreme court of Louisiana; judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Wolf et al. against Lewis Stix et al., from the circuit court, district of Tennessee; decree affirmed and modified; appellant to pay costs.

The United States against Walter Pugh. Appeal from the court of claims. The court holds that the "abandoned and captured property act" of 1864 was intended to give owners of property captured after July 17, 1862, and sold without judicial condemnation previous to March 12, 1863, the same right to sue for the recovery of the proceeds as if the capture and sale had been made after that date. The judgment of the court of claims was therefore affirmed.

J. Hale Sypher, of New Orleans, and Harvey Perry, of South Carolina, were to-day admitted to practice in the United States supreme court.

In the United States supreme court to-day, on motion of Mr. A. G. Riddel, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, who has long been a practitioner in the lower courts of this district, was admitted to practice at the bar of the United States supreme court. She took the oath of the office, signed the roll of practitioners and paid her fee, and will now make an application to practice before the court of claims. Mrs. Lockwood is the first woman ever admitted to practice before the supreme court in this country.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE library is kept well supplied with new literature.

THE new bonds are the objects of general curiosity.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT is expected home from Washington to-day.

THERE are now in the penitentiary of the state of Georgia 1,260 convicts. Five new ones were heard of yesterday.

LIBRARIAN HARALSON has received the following new volumes: Cockcraft's unabridged cases, volume one; Rapalye's New York Digest; H. M. Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent," two volumes; Life of General A. S. Johnston, by Colonel Wm. Preston Johnston.

THE ADVANTAGES

WHICH MUST MAKE ATLANTA GREAT.

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All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION,

ATLANTA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 4, 1879.

WE would like to have a copy of the letter written by Mrs. Felton to Senator Ferry. The people are curious to see it. Can any one furnish us a copy?

THE senate fought for John Roach's subsidy to the last. If there is anything calculated to make theaverage republican hold his grip it is a contingent fee.

THE congressional head doubtless feels a little swollen this morning. Late hours and river water are calculated to make an assembly of statesmen feel rather worried.

THEY say Robeson prepared the minority report of the naval committee with his own hand. On no other theory can the thorough whitewashing be accounted for.

AN honest man could shake the Kalsomine off of Robeson in two minutes and a half, and yet the old rascal and his friends have been engaged nearly two years in putting it on.

THE Philadelphia Weekly Times, of March 1st, contains a long and graphically written article on "American Carnivals" from the pen of Mrs. Mel R. Colquitt, of this city, whose style is quite as picturesque as the scenes she describes.

ONE of the leading questions of the future, and one in which the democratic party is profoundly interested, is, has John Sherman's resumption resumed? He has equalized currency and specie, but has he really brought about resumption?

WE observe that the New York World, a very fastidious critic on literary matters, takes the trouble to say a kind word of "a southern woman's story" by Mrs. Phoebe Yates Pember, of South Carolina, who is well known throughout the south. The book is just published by G. W. Carleton & Co., of New York.

THE orgins are forever complaining that the southern press and people won't become so badly reconstructed as to forget all about the war. And yet, whenever an opportunity is presented, such men as Blaine and Hoar, and others of that ilk, pounce upon Mr. Davis and proceed to foam at the mouth in genuine tragedy style. After all, we have a good deal of amusement out of these people.

THERE never was such an untimely martyr as Corbin—and so full of dignity, too. Why, as soon as the man found out he had no chance to get General Butler out of the senate, he wrote a letter to the senate withdrawing from the contest; and he intimated that if the country can stand it, he can. This settles the matter so far as Corbin is concerned, but what is the country going to do about it?

OUR telegrams contain a full synopsis of the majority report of the Potter committee. It is an unpretentious document, calm as to style and business-like as to its methods. It goes to the very marrow of the great frauds with the terrible bluntness with which truth always arms itself, and constitutes a platform upon which, in the absence of every other issue, the democrats may safely go before the country. We commend the conclusions of Mr. Potter's report.

THE man Tudor, who is traveling towards Patagonia on horseback, has some very entertaining ideas about matters and things. He attracted a good deal of attention in Fredericksburg, Va., the other day, and just before he left he made a speech to the people in which he informed them that if they would give as much attention to their own business as they had to his, many of them would be rich before he returned. This is pretty brash language, but it is to be regretted that Tudor hasn't got time to gallop around and disseminate this valuable information in a number of southern towns and villages.

REALLY, the colored people are beginning to arouse themselves to a proper appreciation of their treatment by the republican party. Only the other day we printed suggestive extracts from the letter of a Georgia negro, and quite recently J. D. Hayes, a colored man of New York, delivered a lecture on "The Modern House of Bondage," in which he severely criticised the republican party for its betrayal of the colored race. He said that the colored man, with a simplicity that was to be deplored, had placed confidence in men who had led him downward instead of upward, and utilized him for the purpose of carrying torches in political processions. We judge from this that Hayes is pretty well posted.

IT is a great pity that the stalwarts, who slung their semile slobber over the senate floor last Sunday morning in protesting against the existence of ex-President Davis did not carry their policy to its legitimate result and declare that no southern man who sympathized with the lost cause should draw a pension for services to the government in any capacity. They certainly confer the highest possible honor and distinction upon Mr. Davis in singling him out as the chief and representative of a cause in which he has immortalized the heroism and devotion of the south. Fortunately for the rest of us, however, Mr. Davis is no more responsible for the breaking out of the war and no more accountable for its continuance than the humblest private who surrendered at Appomattox. When will the implacables recognize this fact?

WE thought there was something suspicious in the suddenness with which Jim Redpath and his Roman numerals disappeared from the hungry columns of the New York Times. It appears now that he was busily engaged in preparing the majority report of the Teller committee, which, without warning to the minority and before the committee have completed their labors, has been hastily presented to the senate. Judging by the comments of the republican journals, the extraordinary document has fallen flat upon the country. Its partisan animus is so grossly manifest as to discourage the implacables from using it as a campaign shriek, and it is more than probable that Teller's smelling will go for naught. Up to a certain point a lie serves the purposes of the republicans a great deal better than the truth, but in this instance Redpath has gone clean beyond his former efforts, and the fellow doubtless needs the active sympathy of his party.

A Board of Health.

It has been suggested that the city of Atlanta should have a board of health, composed of an equal number of physicians and business men, who should have charge of all the sanitary measures of the city; whose decree should be supreme upon all health questions. The suggestion, whether it is only made in the rough, strikes us with considerable force. It is true that we now have a board of health that is faithful and efficient, but it is composed of the ward city physicians who really have more work in attending to the pauper sick than the pitiful salary they draw justifies. It is unjust to expect them—the most of them being young practitioners—to give the time that is necessary to a proper conception and execution of a sanitary system. These gentlemen have done well, and the city is heavily indebted to them for what they have done. But what is needed, as our correspondent suggests, is a board of health composed of such men as Dr. Logan, Dr. Orme or Dr. Westmoreland, and such business men as Messrs. Dodd, Rice, Crane or General McRae. This board should have its regular meetings, and should carefully discuss all developments of disease, and cut out the work that the council should do. The edict of such a board would come very near being authoritative. It would carry a weight of judgment that would certainly compel the attention of the council and secure the indorsement of the general public. All other cities of the size of Atlanta have such a board composed of the very best medical authority in the city. It has come to be recognized that in a growing city of the present day there is no more important question than the sanitary question. It should engage the best thought of the city, and should be made the most essential and important matter with all intelligent citizens. We should not be surprised if it would not be a good thing for Atlanta to have such a board. One thing is very certain: we must keep the city healthful, and it will require a reform to accomplish this.

The Forty-Fifth Congress.

Perhaps we should have written the late forty-fifth congress; but no matter, the body has passed into history, and if history is inclined to be charitable it will have little to say of an assembly so incongruously patriotic and so factiously inclined to temporize with great issues. It was not a statesmanlike body. The voices of men who, by reason of their intellect and the courage of their convictions, were capable of leading, were drowned by the clamors of a well-meaning, but undisciplined mob. It was by no means a remarkable congress. To be sure, nothing but extravagant, factious and partisan legislation was to be expected on the part of the republican senate, but, at the same time, it must be confessed that the democratic house did not always come up to public expectation. The representatives of the democracy moved with a caution that appeared to be born of timidity rather than of discretion I will waited upon I would. They did not perform their duties with the enthusiasm, the energy and the courage that should mark the course of men animated by the lofty purpose of patriotism; they seemed to be overawed by the startling readiness with which the demagogues of the senate fashioned extravagant and partisan legislation, and upon too many occasions did the democratic majority of the house—its "conservatism" getting the better of its judgment—either concur in or compromise with legislation that should have been promptly and boldly rejected. This has been the attitude of the house throughout, and it has been a source of great mortification to those who believe the democracy has a purpose to perform in rescuing the republic from the hands of those who have contemptuously violated the organic law, trampled upon rights of states, outraged the liberties of citizens and plundered the treasury of the people. Senator Thurman struck the key-note of the situation when, by way of appeal, rather than of declaration, he said that only by pursuing an aggressive policy could any party hope to establish its principles. It is this policy that has kept the republicans in power, and even now, standing face to face with party decay and death, they are as resolute and uncompromising as ever—so much so that they have compelled the democrats, although the latter represent a large majority of the people of the country, to pursue a temporizing policy. In nothing was this illustrated better than in the passage of the Chinese restriction bill. Happily, the executive veto came in to prevent the consummation of a dishonorable violation of our treaty obligations, but, nevertheless, it was the duty of the democrats, wholly apart from their individual opinions upon the subject of Chinese immigration, to place themselves right upon the record. Howbeit, this inclination to temporize and compromise on the part of the democrats was in some sort atoned for by the stand taken on the repeal of the test oath for jurors and the election laws. The resolute attitude of the democrats was altogether timely and commendable. It may be said, moreover, that in all matters of current legislation, the house has acted as a wholesome check upon the partisan extravagance of the senate, but not to the extent that strict economy would seem to have suggested.

Our greatest objection is to the attitude assumed by the southern democrats in relation to the northern democrats. This attitude has been so peculiar and so conspicuous that it has attracted the attention as well as the unfavorable comment of the editor of the New York World, who, upon more than one occasion, has felt it to be his duty to remind the southern representatives that their democracy is as much entitled to consideration as that of their northern brethren; that they represent constituencies whose citizenship is as unquestioned, and whose interest in good government is as great as those of the people of the north. This reminder on the part of the World was a trifle humiliating, perhaps, but it embodied the timely information that the southern democrats are not in any respect pensioners upon the good will of the democratic representatives of the north. Happily, the incoming federal legislation will not be embarrassed by the presence of a republican majority, and the responsibility of defeating reforms in legislation and retrenchment in government expenditures will rest solely with the person who occupies the executive chair.

The Partition of Texas.

The indications are that the question of the partition of Texas will soon assume prominence and intrude itself into our politics. The state is already rent in spirit by the internal schemes and jealousies of sections and an army of hungry politicians, eager for place, are ready to make the agitation lively and effective. When Texas was admitted into the union in 1845, one of the conditions was that her immense territory should be subdivided into smaller states whenever it acquired population sufficient. They are not few who affect to believe the time has come for such partition, and we shall not be surprised to see a movement to that end take formidable shape within a short period of the future.

Texas has ample land and "natural advantages" for division. The state is larger than the whole of France and nearly six times the size of Pennsylvania; but she lacks people. Her increase for several years under the stimulus of reckless and seductive advertising has been astonishing, and the figures are now put at 1,250,000 souls. Her climate is remarkable for its variety, her mineral resources abundant, her productions diversified, and her cattle and wool interests assume enormous proportions. All these and more that tend to make a state great and prosperous has Texas, and the division of them by state lines might easily be made.

The reasons for demanding a partition of the state are nearly all of a local character. The people of the union at large have very little interest in these motives. The question that is general is, ought the number of states to be needlessly increased? Texas is doing well enough as one of the sisterhood, and all the interests of her present population urge that she should remain unified for the present. To take five small states, with an average population of 250,000 each, and carry forward the work of progress that is being made in the same territory now would be a perilous undertaking. In the present condition of Texas and of the country generally, it is better that the territory of that state should have one government, one set of laws, one public debt and one purpose in all methods of material progress. To divide interests and multiply machinery is to lose the strength she now possesses. It is neither wise nor politic to have this done, and the wants or ambitions of politicians should not be permitted to goad the people into this folly.

In its political aspect the division of Texas is not needed. In a matter of such grave importance and with such mighty possibilities for the future, party politics should be sent to the rear. We know that Texas is overwhelmingly democratic and that the five new states would send eight new and awfully democratic senators to Washington. We know the political value of this accession to a democratic majority, but we hesitate to declare that Texas is ripe enough for a change so beneficial to the party of her love. She can do better for herself and the country, for the present, by insisting upon full representation in the house of representatives. It is more important to have a working majority of democrats in the house where the economy of the government is controlled than to have eight more of a majority in that branch which is consulted about the appointments of postmasters and gaugers.

There are too many of the sons of Georgia in Texas for us to feel unmindful of the welfare and prosperity of the great commonwealth, but we do not clearly see the advantages which partition of her territory, at this juncture, could bring to her people or to the country at large.

WE regret to observe that twelve democrats in the house, in voting for the Roach subsidy, went back on their record. They voted in January of last year for the anti-subsidy resolution of Mr. Baker. Twenty-five republicans did the same, but nothing better was expected of the members of that party.

IN the course of a light commentary in Sunday's issue upon the probable result of the changed attitude of the administration, we ventured to say that it would not be at all surprising to see Roscoe Conkling and John Sherman wandering through the streets arm-in-arm, the one accommodating his strut to the other's wabble and both engaged in converse sweet. At least we attempted to say this, but the conspirators upstairs, headed by the proof-reader and copy-holder, made us say that Roscoe would accommodate his strut to Sherman's "warble." This is an extremely felicitous idea; but in all probability the time has not arrived when the able secretary of the treasury can play the part of a troubadour with impunity.

THE fact that California wants to secede affords an easy solution of the Chinese problem. Let her take the mongolian and go.

THE two hundred and fifty thousand copies of LeDuc's agricultural report authorized by congress will be exhausted in short order. One prominent pink dealer is said to have contracted for ten thousand copies, and it is probable that bids will be sent in by a number of trunk factories.

THE gifted Corbin spelled it "propper." Thus another Grant man is unmasked. Let us have p's.

JOHNNY ROACH seems to have put his feed in the wrong trough.

IN a contest between a white man and a negro before the Texas legislature, the seat was given to the negro. This is terrible. If the democrats continue to go on in this way, the organs will have nothing to write about and no votes in the south worth counting.

MR. HAYES has been apologizing to newspaper men for not inviting them to his ham-sandwich reception the other day. It is given out that Mr. Rogers, the amiable private secretary of the administration, is very much mortified at the turn affairs have taken; but we know the representatives of the free and untrammeled press of this republic too well to believe that they can be induced to put air-brakes upon their choler at this stage of the investigation. Apologies won't do. The simple fact is, Mr. Hayes didn't want them to have any of his cold cider and ham-sandwiches, and this is the reason why some of the most dignified journalists were invited to join the amiable Rogers in a glass of buttermilk in the back-yard.

CONKLING carries a sand-bag for Burnside The latter should shave before the worst comes to the worst.

MR. BLAINE is evidently confused in his ideas. He evidently believes that Confucius, the Chinese moralist and philosopher, is the author of a system of theology. This is a mistake. Confucius was the B. Franklin of his time, and although he lived long before the Christian era, much of his philosophy will be found embodied in our own Scriptures. Statesmen like Mr. Blaine should always have a cyclopædia handy.

SOME of the most distinguished humorists of the republic are getting so now they don't mind going over into a neighbor's garden after a parcel of ripe puns.

BURNSIDE'S strength as a statesman seems to lie in his jaw.

MR. TILDEN asked to be examined by the Potter committee, but Mr. Hayes was so busy he forgot to make a similar request. The cares of state are as heavy as a Wisconsin ulster.

IN view of the fact that Mr. Davis has repeatedly declared that he would not accept a pension, the capers of the senatorial simpletons are truly humorous.

Now that the Potter committee is no more, professional republican witnesses are seeking an engagement under Teller. If Teller is the patriot we take him to be, he will employ these able affiants to lie for the amusement of the country.

By the by, what has become of Colonel Fred Conkling? He is the man who some time ago said he was going down to Washington to teach General Gordon a lesson. We haven't heard of the colonel in some time. His friends, knowing his savage disposition, have doubtless confined him. This is as it should be.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that Banning's allusion to the fact that Garfield once pretended to be a preacher was in bad taste, This is a debatable question, but there can be no question that the appearance of Garfield in the pulpit was in bad taste.

WE discover from the republican papers that when Burnside said Conkling was a liar, he meant that the Utica rooster was an "equivocator." This is probably the reason the organs didn't read Burnside a lesson in manners by denouncing him as an insolent braggart and swaggering bully. Another reason is that Burnside isn't a southern man.

THE amusing attacks of such men as Blaine and Hoar must have a very depressing effect upon Mr. Davis. And yet his health is said to be improving. We rebels ought not to be so irritating to the patriots.

MR. POTTER'S report shows how Joe Bradley saved Mr. Hayes and his party by using a Latin word as an umbrella.

Do the implacables want Mr. Davis, at this late day, to go through the formality of resigning as president of the confederacy?

POSTSCRIPT.

TO-DAY will witness the last agonies of the forty-fifth congress.

IT is definitely ascertained that the Ameer of Cabul ran himself to death.

GENERAL SHERMAN is slowly falling back upon the north—perhaps going back on it.

THE Memphis Avalanche nominates Tom Ironi Kelley as the greenback candidate for speaker of the house of representatives.

BLAINE is no half-way man. He wants the United States black and white. John Chinaman is off color in both directions.

A NORTH CAROLINA legislator wants the debt of that state canceled by counting the late slaves at off sets at $100 each.

—UNCLE JOEY MEDILL, of the Chicago Tribune, still labors under the delusion that the scent of the Chicago sewage is the odor of treason from the solid south.

HALSTEAD is the chief boomer of the Sherman movement. He proposes to assemble himself into a national convention and nominate John unanimously.

A LETTER to U. S. S. Logan, meaning United States Senator Logan, was advertised by the intelligent Washington postmaster as for "The U. S. Slogan."

IT is positively denied that Evarts had a bell-punch at his state department groggery. This shows that there is perfect confidence existing between him and the president.

THE Memphis Avalanche says the elements of Tilden's strength are: "$ $ $ $ $ $ bar'l, $ $ bar'l! The Avalanche doubtless appreciates the forces in a six-dollar bar'l added to a two-dollar bar'l.

A STRONG pressure is being made upon Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, to induce him to withhold his resignation. To resign the office voluntarily is against all gubernatorial precedents.

KNOXVILLE (TENN.) Tribune: "According to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the only part of the Lord's prayer that the majority of our legislature has been able to commit to memory is, 'Forgive us our debts.' This deserves a resolution of censure, and we trust that our solons will devote a day or two to the consideration of it."

IN GENERAL.

—A little fresh heir—a new baby.

—Conkling and Burnside are the greatest dandies in the senate. Hence these tears.

—The Ohio state republican convention will be held at Cincinnati on May 28.

—The man who looks not on the wine when it is red is usually found to prefer gin.

"Mac and Sylph" are as snug as a bug in a rug in the Milwaukee jail.

—There are $16,000,000 invested in manufacturing interests in Lowell, Massachusetts.

—Shout, Yell and Holler are the names of three Michigan families.

—Ex-Secretary Bristow snuffs Grant in the wind, but the odor is peculiarly disgreeable to him.

—If a man tries to borrow a dollar of you within the next forty days, tell him it's lent.

—Bret Harte appears to be the accredited lecturer of the United States government to London.

—Anna Dickinson failed as an actress probably for the reason that she had no diamonds to be robbed of.

—During the four years ending with January, 1879, property to the amount of $275,-314,690 was destroyed by fire.

—Chewing, snuff-dipping, opium-eating and the inhaling of ether have taken the place of liquor drinking in Maine.

—The Cincinnati Commercial is confident that by 1880 the wealth of this country will be three billions less than in 1870.

—Lotta finished the first week of her engagement in Cincinnati to a house that was literally packed.

—The Washington Post says that Walt Whitman is in poor health. We had supposed it was his readers.—Croffut.

—The following verdict was once actually rendered in London: "Guilty, with some little doubt as to whether he is the man?"

—"Scrambled eggs," said the grocer's boy when he dropped his basket and four dozen hen fruit.—N. Y. News.

Rubinstein is threatened with blindness and by last accounts was under the care of an oculist in Dresden.

—Gambetta puts on no airs in his house of the Palais Bourbon, but uses the plain furniture of his former residence.

—Our Aunt Arctic has been boarding with us this winter. She has been mighty cool company, too.—New Haven Register.

—Frankfort-on-the-Main has a population of about 100,000, and out of that number 100 citizens are worth from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000, and at least 250 are worth at least $1,000,000.

—John Bull, looking toward America: "How long, O Cattle-line, will you continue to abuse our patience?"

—Madame Modjeska is said by the Indianapolis Journal to be the possessor of three very odd pets, a bull-dog and two alligators.

—When a girl gets mad and rises from a fellows knee, but thinks better of it and gets back again, is what they call a relapse. —American Punch.

Mrs. Dion Boucicault has sailed for England again on the same vessel with Chevalier Wykoff, who crosses the ocean for the forty-seventh time.

—A landlady was complaining that she couldn't make both ends meet. "Well," said a boarder, "why not make one end vegetables?"

—Out of 500 newspapers that appear in Russia, 42 are German, several are French, and a few are in the dialects of the Baltic provinces.

—Greeley, Colorado, with a population of 3,000 souls, requires no police or constables, has no liquor stores and has only spent $7 of its poor fund in two years.

—A Massachusetts clergyman writes pamphlets on his missionary work, and to secure readers he prints on the covers such titles as "A Whaler's Adventures" and the "Specter Brig."

—"Captain" Elkington, the fraud who recently married a niece of Victoria Woodhull in New York under false pretenses, is wanted on a charge of perjury committed at Stapleton, Staten Island.

—The streets in Paris are kept clean in ordinary weather by two thousand and five hundred sweepers, publicly paid, and two thousand auxiliary hands at half wages. In very bad weather these two thousand sweepers are ready at a moment's notice to ply their brooms.

—An exchange notes the fact that there are other fields of ambition for young women than walking quarter-miles in quarter-hours, and points to the record of a Connecticut girl who achieved five divorces in five consecutive quarter-years, and she is still in good condition.

One of the most humiliating things to a young man is to invest a month's spending money on a valentine, and then discover that the young lady's brother got it out of the post-office and redirected it to his girl—probably the original purchaser's sister.

—At the grand party at the white house last evening it is believed that wine was plentifully distributed—it was whispered several days in advance that it had been decided upon. And there have been several evidences lately that Mrs. Hayes wasn't managing her administration as well as in the beginning of it.

—Spain boasts of 92 dukes, 806 marquises, 632 counts, 92 viscounts, and 98 barons, besides 44 ennobled foreigners. Two dukes, 58 marquises, 30 counts, 6 viscounts, and 2 barons have been created by the present king. The university students this year number 16,889, of whom 6,823 are studying medicine and 6,469 law.

—A church committee of ladies pitied a poor lady who said she could not attend church because she had nothing to wear. They bought her a new suit, bonnet and all. She attended divine service two Sundays, then stopped. The committee visited her to ascertain the reason. She did not like the organ!

—As the happy couple were leaving the church, the husband said to the partner of his wedded life: "Marriage must seem a dreadful thing to you; why, you were all of a tremble, and one could hardly hear you say 'I will.'" "I will try and have more courage and say it louder the next time," said the blushing bride.

—Perhaps nine-tenths of womankind would rather have a pillow-sham pattern than a new house. We have heard of one cut on the bias, with beveled edges and cross-cut corners; the middle is filled with darting and fringes, and the rest of it scolloped and trimmed with rainbow-beads. It must be "too lovely" for anything.

—Remark of severe parent to blooming daughter upon discovering that one of the legs of the big chair in the parlor had been broken the Sunday evening previous: "I wish you to understand, Susan, that this chair was constructed with a view to the accommodation of one person at a time, and has not the strength and scarcely the capacity for two."

—Edison, according to the New York Herald, has invented an invention that makes the telephone telephonic. Less scientifically stated, the purpose of this new thing is to render a conversation through the telephone possible without requiring the aid of the imagination in hearing the questions or the aid of the fancy in formulating the answers.

—Some months ago Vincennes, Indiana, started the report that she would flutter a few thousand yards of ribbon on February 22, 1879, that day being the centennial of the capture of "Old Post" by George Rogers Clarke. Extensive preparations were made, but all at once the managers of the affair decided to put off the celebration until the next fourth of July.

Some enterprising genius in New York has established a boarding-house for transients which is cheaper than the cheapest. His charges for lodging are graded according to accommodations. First-class lodgers pay three and second class two cents each. No charge for breakfast is one cent. He says he is making money in the business and is endeavoring to enlarge his accommodations.

—Far off San Antonio has a first-class social sensation. A young business man became infatuated with a high-tone dame the wife of a prominet citizen. The attachment was mutual. The denouement came at last a few days ago and both lovers resorted to poison ineffectually, the Don Juan of the affair essaying strychnine and Donna Julia some other drug.

—Dennis Kearney lives, moves and blasphemes as of yore. At a meeting of workmen in San Francisco a few nights ago he made a speech in defense of an unpopular party named Wellock, in which he was shockingly profane. So excited was the great labor advocate that, according to a local report, "The perspiration rolled down his face and his voice shook with emotion."

—When this year Governor Seymour says, "Your candidate I cannot be," he evidently means it. Somebody wrote him recently: "If you are elected governor of New York this year you will be our candidate for president next year." He replied: "You tell me that by getting into the fire-ing-pan this year I can get into the fire next year. I respectfully decline both propositions."

—Spencer, the Alabama senator, believes in the late Mr. Greeley's advice. He has gone to Dakota to grow up with the territory, and when it becomes a state hop on and capture the first senatorship it has to bestow. He can certainly make trouble enough out there if he cannot make his political fortune. Just now Dakota would make about such a state as Spencer does senator.—Boston Post.

—The republican minority of the Whitthorne committee have undertaken a big job in their effort to whitewash Robeson. The emergencies of the Grant "boom" doubtless necessitated the effort, however, and is natural to expect that Babcock, Belknap, Williams and all the big and little fry of the whisky ring will be brought out soon to get the same attention from the calciminers.—St. Louis Republican.

—"See h'yar," demanded Deacon Hastings as he fished a tin suspender-button out of the contribution box; "who's been dessyeratin' de house oh de Lamb dis way? Hit am my solem' conviction dat de brudder who 'tempts to cheat de Almighty out oh dis fer'rage ober de Jordan, to de sweet green fields beyant, 'll crawl in under de canvas arter he gits dar, insted oh goin' past de ticket-wagon and obtainin' his credenshuls along wid de oder bredrin."—Worldly Waifs.

—With alum in his bread, coloring matter in his butter, sand in his sugar, and poison in his liquor, the average man has hard work in getting food and drink that will not make him a skeleton nor kill him. Now comes the adulteration of coffee with date stones, which has been discovered in England. Several tons of "melilotine coffee," a compound of coffee, chickory and date stones, were seized in Manchester recently.

—There was something of the sensation in court at Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, when Frank Bassett, on trial for the murder of "Stuttering Jack," said to his former paramour, Mrs. Alexander: "I wish you would not shake your head so." Mrs. Alexander then began sobbing violently, saying she did not mean anything when she shook her head at the witness. Bassett replied, "Yes, you did; you did not want me to testify about this." The court instructed her not to do so any more.

—A story comes from Milan of a highly conscientious barber who fled from temptation. He had been called to shave an eminent capitalist in his own house. After scraping the millionaire's chin for a while, the barber suddenly threw down his razor and ran out of the room. Being pursued, and an explanation demanded, he said: "The sight of the gold was too much for me. If I had not run away I should have cut the rich man's throat and robbed him." The gentleman who escaped this sad fate was so grateful that he presented to the barber the sum of 100 francs. All the same: if he has occasion to employ that barber again he had better lock up his money before being lathered. A second temptation might not be so triumphantly resisted.

"The Name of Mother."

There are words that speak of a quenchless love,
Which burns in the hearts we cherish,
And accents that tell of a friendship proved,
That will never blight or perish.
There are soft words murmured by dear, dear lips,
Far richer than any other;
But the sweetest word that the ear hath heard
Is the blessed name of mother.

Oh, magical word! may it never die
From the lips that love to speak it;
Nor melt away from the trusting hearts
That even would break to keep it.
Was there ever a name that lived like this?
Will there ever be such another?
The angels have reared in Heaven a shrine
For the holy name of mother!

Is There a Hitch?

A. W. R. in Macon Telegraph.

By the way there seems to be some hitch lately in the arrangement whereby all the slush thrown by the Felton organs in Georgia at the democratic party in general, and General Gordon in particular, has been caught and re-emptied here by the democratic press. Is there any collusion between Gen. Gordon, Colonel McBurney—I beg pardon, Colonel—the Attorney of Georgia"—struck for higher wages or been discharged, or has the Republican raised its rates per line? As Mrs. Feltons latest assault upon General Gordon and your humble correspondent has not been reproduced in the Republican, I infer that either one or the other of these events has occurred, or that she has decided henceforth to let "ten doth trip," as her husband did the resolution to investigate the cipher dispatches and let light in on the radical steal of 1876.

Woman's Sphere.

Thomasville Times.

Mrs. Felton is, no doubt, a most estimable lady, but it seems to us that this kind of work might more properly be performed by Dr. Felton. General Gordon is too chivalrous a gentleman to engage in a controversy with a lady. If the independent parson wants to assail the peerless Gordon let him do it himself, and not shield himself behind his wife's petticoats. It is cowardly. The name of John B. Gordon will shine with an undimmed luster when that of Felton will be lost in oblivion. We sincerely trust that the example set by Mrs. Felton will not be followed by southern ladies. Let the dirty work in politics be confined to men. It is bad enough for them to engage in it, but infinitely worse for woman. There is a higher, nobler, purer sphere for woman; let her fill it.

Some Hard Questions.

Charleston News and Courier.

Why do not these persons who asseverate that they were wounded, or were driven from the polls, who saw repeating, institute proceedings against the offending persons? There are plenty of trial justices, and justice in South Carolina holds the scales with an even hand. The reason it is not done is, that more political capital is to be made by going to the United States courts, and that such courts and juries are expected to be as partisan as the Teller committee. Upon the state, as a state, there is no obligation to ferret out offenders against the election laws, because the United States have usurped the authority of the state! The whole system of federal laws in relation to the elective franchise is a violation of the rights of the states. So long as they remain on the statute book, the states will not interfere. Why should they?

Come View the Ground.

New York Sun.

According to this programme the republican nominee will be Grant, and the republican platform will be a revival of the whisky ring, the treasury ring, the navy ring, the post-office ring, the military ring, the land ring, the custom-house ring, the post trader ring, and of all the other rings that the single word Grantism symbolizes. Unlimited expenditures, reckless taxation, licensed jobbery, an unbarred treasury, free stealing, pardon for convicts, social shoddy, Parson Newman sermons, and professional corruption, will be planks in their platform. This is what the restoration would mean. Honest, conscientious and fair dealing republicans, look at it!

And Has It Come to This?

Vicksburg Herald, dem.

Our democratic friends of the north either cannot or will not aid us. They consider us a dead weight. We have heard a great deal of bosh and gush about the way they fought military rule. As far as Mississippi is concerned she overthrew the southern radical thieves without any outside help whatever, and the matter of three or four soldiers were needed. By our own efforts we placed honest men in the offices of this state, and we are sure that if we are treated as equals in the union it will be by our own honest, manly struggles. We must cut loose from dead weight of all kinds, bury the past, and work for the future regardless of party distinctions in the north.

Decidedly the Best of It.

New Haven Register.

The only argument used by the republican organs against Tilden is, that the old man has "barl's" of money, some of which he uses for advancing his political interests. Tilden, if he uses money, uses his own, while the republican party uses the people's money to bully voters, stop the mouths of returning board thieves, imprison innocent persons, and falsify the verdict of the people. As between Tilden's "barl's" and the millions stolen by the republican leaders, Tilden has died "cheap the best of it.

Preparing for the Harvest.

Philadelphia Times.

The writers of comic paragraphs in the licentious newspapers have temporarily dropped Commissioner Le Duc's poke fun at the red tape business about private Hines's pantaloons. It is not any where near as humorous a topic, but the agricultural department needs a rest, and he has wisely taken advantage of the lull to plant some Japanese fans for next summer's crop.

The Tooth Must Come.

Chicago Tribune.

Hendricks has been trying for a long time to get his views before the public, but whenever a reporter comes to see him a raging tooth-ache cuts off conversation short. The governor must have that tooth out, or he will never live to be president.

Where His Strength Lies.

Washington Post.

It is the opinion of Deacon Richard Smith that Old Zach has grown wise during his retirement and will fill heir to Morton's old shoes. This is, however, doubtful. Zach is as strong a man as Morton, but then his strength lies more in his breath than his brains.

How They Are Paid.

St. Louis Post and Dispatch.

There is not one lucrative office of the United States in New Orleans that is not filled at this very time either by members of the returning board themselves, or by their associates in crime and corruption.

The Epistles of Gilbert.

Chicago Tribune.

If Bishop Haven writes many more such letters, it is only a question of time how soon we shall hear that he too has been mobbed or has suddenly and mysteriously disappeared.

Fixing It Up.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, rep.

Bayard is from a little state, but he is about the largest democrat with his head above water. Our ticket, some time ago, selected with great care for our defeat, and Thurman, was Bayard and Shields, and it may look yet.

Boiled Crow for One.

Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

Isn't the New York Tribune a little hasty in talking about anti-Tilden democrats eating crow? Suppose Grant gets the republican nomination—how will Monsieur of the Tribune have his crow?

Perhaps.

New York Mail.

Says that raciest of southern papers, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: "Like every other flower Ben Butler has his season for blooming. He will appear next as a secession relict." Or perhaps as a "right-blooming serious."

Ben's Throbbing Heart.

Chicago Tribune.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION coolly informs Ben Butler that the south doesn't want any geniuses. The south, apparently, is determined not to let Ben Butler take her to his throbbing heart.

Not a Peg Left.

Rockford (Ill.) Journal.

Since Ben Hill and a large number of the "rigadiers" have declared against the payment of "southern claims," Blaine has not a peg left on which to hang his "bloody shirt."

They Do! They Do!

New York Tribune.

Why is there such a strong additions flavor about all the democratic journals which are supporting Tilden for renomination! Don't they enjoy it?

Thurman's Fate.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Tilden and Mr. Bayard will take great interest in our state election next fall. It will make or break Thurman.

Of the Right Sort.

Washington Post.

Senator Hill's ambition is of the right sort. It satisfies him to be with his party, not to "rise above" it.

Our Uncle Samuel Smiles.

New York Tribune, rep.

Tilden tucks the solid south under his arm, and smiles, as who should say: "Whose party is this, any way?"

Orders Solicited.

Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

Mr. Hayes, as usual, will deliver addresses before agricultural societies next season. Send in your orders.

An Able Bottle-Holder.

Chicago Times.

Secretary of state Evarts is literally "bottle-holder" for the administration.

Sweetheart, to Thee.

See, love! the rosy radience gleams
Athwart the sunset sky;
List, love, and hear the bird's sweet notes
In lingering cadence die.
Clasp, love, thy clinging hands in mine,
And holding fast by me,
Trust, love! I will be true, my dove,
So true, sweetheart, to thee—
Sweetheart, to thee.

Come, love! I waiting, pine so long,
And weary watch for thee;
Dear love! amidst the darkened night
Thy star-like face I see.
Heart's love! ah, come then close to me;
I'll shelter thee from harms,
From every foe or secret woe,
Close clasped within my arms
Lie safe from all alarms,
Sweetheart, with me.

Dear love! thy face above me gleaming,
A sunset radiance gives;
Ah, love! tone's sweet cadence dying,
Sings in my heart and lives.
Clasped, love, close to my heart, thy birdling
Foldeth her wings in peace—
Trusis love! feeling no cold nor shadow,
Finding at last her ease,
From fear a safe release,
Heart's love, with thee.

—Margaret Field.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

C. W. BRUNNER,

Auction and General Commission

MERCHANT,

28 Peachtree Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

HAVING ESTABLISHED MYSELF AT No. 28 Peachtree street, I am prepared to sell MERCHANDISE of every character, making

Quick Sales & Prompt Returns.

I respectfully solicit CONSIGNMENTS in every line, and will spare no pains to give full satisfaction.

Agencies solicited for the sale of Goods by sample.

I will make Special Contracts for selling out STOCKS OF GOODS BY AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE. 25 mch4 d2t first head aue 26p

By HALL & MORRIS.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

Large Auction Sale

—OF—

Genuine Diamonds!

(IN ALL STYLES.)

GENTS' AND LADIES' GOLD AND SILVER Watches and Chains. A full assortment of fine Gold Jewelry, embracing every article to be found in a first-class Jewelry Store. All warranted as represented and will be sold without limit or reserve.

Auction Sale every Night until the goods are sold.

Goods on exhibition every day. [00 mar4 d2t

TO MILLERS.

For Sale---Valuable Mill Property.

STEAM FLOURING AND GRIST MILL, standing on half a square of land, close to the Depot of the M. and O. R. R., at Columbus, Miss., with side track to the door. The Mill is 33x46 feet, 3 stories high; has 2 run of 42 inch burrs, and all the latest improvements. The building, engine, boiler, and all the gearing are in first rate workingorder, and the capacity 60 barrels per day. Large store-rooms, cooper shop, etc., on the premises. The trade is good—the Mill running night and day during last summer. Excellent reasons given for selling. The Mill, which is only four years old, will be sold very che

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Lexington has a colored hotel.

—Cuthbert is inclined to indulge in horse-racing.

—Lexington is disposed to boast of its scenery.

—In Savannah they conquer wild hogs, with shotguns.

—An alleged Jacksonville bank-robber has been arrested in Savannah.

—Mr. Hassler, of Burke county, has gone to Germany to visit his relatives.

—The shade-trees in Savannah are suffering with the mistletoe bunch.

—The measles are still lingering around Lexington.

—Augusta has turned loose some more new doctors.

—Mr. B. T. Digby, of Jasper county, for years the sheriff, is dead.

—The amateur minstrels of Gainesville are making the town ring.

—Burglars are coyly flirting with the stores of the merchants.

—The female tramps have reached Savannah.

—Jersey Mize, colored, supposed to be more than one hundred years old, died in the other day.

—The Albany Advertiser comes to us enlarged and otherwise improved. It is one of the best of our weekly exchanges.

—The Hamilton Journal, one of the spotted weeklies published anywhere in Georgia, is enlarged.

—Savannah will have a hanging on the 18th of April if all the circumstances are favorable.

—The Oglethorpe Echo, the best local paper in the country, will shortly appear in a new typographical dress. This looks like business.

—Will you all know what Mr. Bamble said when the court proposed to hold him responsible for the acts of Mrs. B. William Bamble of the Augusta Evening News? Well, we know how Bamble felt, but Will-kins's day is approaching.

—A Henry county negro attempted to cheat a lot of peas from Mr. W. L. Kimball of Locust Grove, but the latter added a load of bird shot to the border, and the snoke concluded to settle down and rest. The doctors are in attendance.

—The Oglethorpe Echo: Sportsmen say there are quails in the immediate vicinity of Lexington than any place they know of, notwithstanding the fact that they are frequently harassed by hunters. The birds are becoming very tame, coming into the lots and gardens of citizens, and even to houses, and even become domesticated. A few days since two of Mr. W. F. Jackson, at two o'clock in the afternoon, were in the yard with a chop axe and hatchet, and had a fine time. They have been there for years, and have always been kind and treated like a child or pet. In the severe storms, to chop off his wood and thought the keen blade would sever one of these members from a third. When the storm was over the little fellow picked up the fingers that had been severed from his foot and ran off to his mother. The severed fingers were brought to the house, and Mrs. Willingham's house, where the same season is about over for the year. Mrs. Willingham's house, by the way, is about over the game season is about over for the year. Mrs. Willingham's house, by the way, is about over the game season is about over for the year.

—Mrs. Mamie Manning, a young lady residing with her parents in the eastern portion of the county, died on Saturday last after a brief illness. Her early graves one-quarter of all the inhabitants of New England, and places its hereditary taint upon generations unborn.

CONSUMPTION.

This terrible enemy to the New Englander is consumption or phthisis pulmonalis—a disease for which the science of medicine has as yet found no cure, when its fangs are securely and firmly fastened upon its victim. Of this disease there were in Massachusetts alone the incredible number of 69 856 for 1879 out of every 100,000 of the population of the United States. Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, with a small patch in Louisiana, mark the dark outline of General Walker's chart in his statistical atlas, showing the increased mortality to be above the average in these states, while its tints become very light as we approach our mild sunny south, marking the proportion of deaths thus: In Florida, 69; Georgia, 78; Alabama, 79; Mississippi and Texas, 84; Arkansas, 89; South Carolina, 93; North Carolina, 115; Missouri, 120; Virginia, 161; Virginia 171, and finally reaching its maximum in Maryland and the northernmost state of the southern sections. Going north we find the proportion of mortality in Vermont 267; California, 222; Connecticut, 257; Delaware, 257; Rhode Island, 254; New York, 267; New Hampshire, 269; Maine, 318, and in Massachusetts reaching the enormous rates of 359 per 100 000 of the population to 614 in the remaining portions of the United States. And from the census of 1870 we find the following rates: The severest mortality for the year ending June 1, 1870, from consumptives, we find to be 1 23 per cent. in fifteen southern states, including the District of Columbia, and 1.88 per cent. in the twenty-three northern states, including Colorado. And we find further that three southern states had a percentage of mortality exceeding the national average, namely: Texas, Missouri and Louisiana.

DEDUCTIONS.

The conclusions deduced from the foregoing facts and figures may be summed up as follows:

1. That the average rate of mortality from all causes is smaller in the southern than in the northern states, and that the disproportion is very great between certain groups of the former and the latter.

2. That the principal diseases of the north are general in their extents, while those of the south are comparatively local and easily escaped by occasional and but temporary change of habitation to neighboring localities.

3. That in view of the excessive mortality among the blacks, the death-rate of the white race at the south (or at least the greater portion of it) may be considered as reduced to a minimum as compared to that of the north.

With these facts and figures standing as a part of the written history of the healthfulness and sanitary condition of the two sections of the United States, we can see but little force and less wisdom in the desire of the Zanesville council to curtail the extension of our order within the limits having the Ohio river as its southern boundary. More, much properly, might be said in criticism of the apparent animus of the reply of the committee to the circular of Pioneer Council; but the length of this report, already exceeding, forbids it.

Respectfully submitted.

O. G. ROE, M. D., Chairman.

—Among all the ills that flesh is heir to none more provoking than a trombone, none enough, and but for that reliable remedy, Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup, many would be in despair. Price, 25 cents.

—Countless sufferers find the balm of relief, and the fountain of their health and strength, in AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. It is the most potent of all the alteratives to purify the system and cleanse the blood. It possesses invigorating qualities so that it stimulates the faded vitalities and purges the corruptions which mingle with the blood, promoting decrement and decay. We are assured by many intelligent physicians that this medicine cures beyond all others of its kind, and we can certify this statement by our own experience.—Pittsburgh Dispatch (Pa.) Argus.

—"A WORKINGMAN."

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured HOP BITTERS and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your family healthy for a year with HOP BITTERS for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it. —A CLERGYMAN."

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco when they can buy Marbury Bros.' Seal of North Carolina at the same price?" Is feb2 2odly sat mon thu"

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your profession, HOP BITTERS will give you strength and vitality.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, HOP BITTERS will restore your brain and nerve waste.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, HOP BITTERS will relieve you.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing in feebleness, a bed of sickness, take HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whatever you need that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, use HOP BITTERS.

Have you a pain, ache, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you use HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

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HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. For sale by all Druggists, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.

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SMALL-POX.

In the general average of small-pox was 30 per cent. greater in the south than in the United States as a whole—being 18 to 12. This was due to epidemics in very restricted parishes of Louisiana, (27), Missouri, (99) and Texas (15), and let it be remembered that the brunt of the epidemics fell upon the negro race—who are not receiving the benefits of our order. To the same number of persons there were in Kentucky 13 per 100,000 of population, Tennessee 8, Mississippi 7, Arkansas 6, and Georgia and Alabama 2; in Maryland and West Virginia and Florida 1, and in Virginia and the Carolinas less than 1. In Nebraska, the proportion was 41; in California, 45; in the territories 50 and in Nevada it reached 68, second only to the rate of mortality from this cause in Louisiana.

We find that the south is freer from cerebro-spinal, enteric and typhoid fevers—having but 62 deaths from these causes to 96 in other sections of the country in the same proportion of population. Missouri and the Carolinas had the largest death-rate, being respectively 85, 83 and 80, than any southern state, while Alabama, with 54, and West Virginia and Mississippi with 42 had the least.

In Virginia and Kentucky it was 56, considerably below the average. The greater prevalence of these diseases in the north may be seen from the fact that their proportionate death-rate was in Indiana and Illinois, 76; California, 80; in Massachusetts, 81; in Connecticut, 87; in New Hampshire, 96, and 102 in Maine. We hope you will bear in mind that the mortality in the north from these diseases is much greater than the mortality from the first class of diseases enumerated is in the south.

We find also that the disproportion of mortality of diphtheria and scarlet fever is greatly in favor of the south—it being 24 per 100,000 of population in the south to 114 in the states and territories. The average in the United States being 59.' The proportionate number of deaths from these causes in West Virginia was 49, in Virginia 23, in Louisiana 13, in Kentucky 17, in North Carolina 15, in Texas 14, in Florida, Tennessee and Arkansas 10, Mississippi 9, South Carolina 7, and but 6 in Georgia and Alabama; in Maryland it increased to 70, and in Missouri to 82. But in the northern states it was much greater, being 99 in New York and Rhode Island, 106 in New Jersey, 109 in Illinois, 110 in Kansas, 114 in Wisconsin, 131 in California, 180 in Pennsylvania; while in Nevada it was fearful, being 353 per 100,000 of its population.

The proportion of deaths from cancers in the northern states and territories is 21, against 11 per 100,000 of population in the south.

Diarrhœa, dysentery and enteritis proved fatal to 83½ per 100,000 in the northern states and territories to only 78½ in the south where they are popularly supposed to be especially prevalent and fatal.

Pneumonia is second in fatality on our list of diseases—being prevalent in some sections of the south—while other regions are almost exempt from it. The average proportion of deaths from this disease was one hundred and four in the United States and only one hundred and thirty in the southern states. This large average is chiefly due from the fact that in Texas and Arkansas it raged as an epidemic—while during the same period it was above the national average in six of the northern states also.

YELLOW FEVER.

Last summer the most fatal visitation of this disease that has ever befallen the south occurred. Yet the victims of this rare epidemic were fewer in number than the average number of deaths in the United States from cholera infantum or from diphtheria and scarlet fever, and less than half those from pneumonia. But out of the cold winds, moist atmosphere and wet soil of the north comes a disease of greater terror than any heretofore mentioned, which gathers their early graves one-quarter of all the inhabitants of New England, and places its hereditary taint upon generations unborn.

CONSUMPTION.

This terrible enemy to the New Englander is consumption or phthisis pulmonalis—a disease for which the science of medicine has as yet found no cure, when its fangs are securely and firmly fastened upon its victim. Of this disease there were in Massachusetts alone the incredible number of 69 856 for 1879 out of every 100,000 of the population of the United States. Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, with a small patch in Louisiana, mark the dark outline of General Walker's chart in his statistical atlas, showing the increased mortality to be above the average in these states, while its tints become very light as we approach our mild sunny south, marking the proportion of deaths thus: In Florida, 69; Georgia, 78; Alabama, 79; Mississippi and Texas, 84; Arkansas, 89; South Carolina, 93; North Carolina, 115; Missouri, 120; Virginia, 161; Virginia 171, and finally reaching its maximum in Maryland and the northernmost state of the southern sections. Going north we find the proportion of mortality in Vermont 267; California, 222; Connecticut, 257; Delaware, 257; Rhode Island, 254; New York, 267; New Hampshire, 269; Maine, 318, and in Massachusetts reaching the enormous rates of 359 per 100 000 of the population to 614 in the remaining portions of the United States. And from the census of 1870 we find the following rates: The severest mortality for the year ending June 1, 1870, from consumptives, we find to be 1 23 per cent. in fifteen southern states, including the District of Columbia, and 1.88 per cent. in the twenty-three northern states, including Colorado. And we find further that three southern states had a percentage of mortality exceeding the national average, namely: Texas, Missouri and Louisiana.

DEDUCTIONS.

The conclusions deduced from the foregoing facts and figures may be summed up as follows:

1. That the average rate of mortality from all causes is smaller in the southern than in the northern states, and that the disproportion is very great between certain groups of the former and the latter.

2. That the principal diseases of the north are general in their extents, while those of the south are comparatively local and easily escaped by occasional and but temporary change of habitation to neighboring localities.

3. That in view of the excessive mortality among the blacks, the death-rate of the white race at the south (or at least the greater portion of it) may be considered as reduced to a minimum as compared to that of the north.

With these facts and figures standing as a part of the written history of the healthfulness and sanitary condition of the two sections of the United States, we can see but little force and less wisdom in the desire of the Zanesville council to curtail the extension of our order within the limits having the Ohio river as its southern boundary. More, much properly, might be said in criticism of the apparent animus of the reply of the committee to the circular of Pioneer Council; but the length of this report, already exceeding, forbids it.

Respectfully submitted.

O. G. ROE, M. D., Chairman.

—Among all the ills that flesh is heir to none more provoking than a trombone, none enough, and but for that reliable remedy, Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup, many would be in despair. Price, 25 cents.

—Countless sufferers find the balm of relief, and the fountain of their health and strength, in AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. It is the most potent of all the alteratives to purify the system and cleanse the blood. It possesses invigorating qualities so that it stimulates the faded vitalities and purges the corruptions which mingle with the blood, promoting decrement and decay. We are assured by many intelligent physicians that this medicine cures beyond all others of its kind, and we can certify this statement by our own experience.—Pittsburgh Dispatch (Pa.) Argus.

—"A WORKINGMAN."

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured HOP BITTERS and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your family healthy for a year with HOP BITTERS for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it. —A CLERGYMAN."

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco when they can buy Marbury Bros.' Seal of North Carolina at the same price?" Is feb2 2odly sat mon thu"

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your profession, HOP BITTERS will give you strength and vitality.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, HOP BITTERS will restore your brain and nerve waste, take HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, HOP BITTERS will relieve you.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing in feebleness, a bed of sickness, take HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whatever you need that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, use HOP BITTERS.

Have you a pain, ache, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you use HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. For sale by all Druggists, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.

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LIVER REMEDIES.

TUTT'S PILLS.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness; Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.

Dr. J. F. HAYWOOD,
OF NEW YORK, SAYS:—

"Few diseases exist that cannot be relieved by restoring the Liver to its normal functions, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as happy effect as TUTT'S PILLS."

SOLD EVERYWHERE, PRICE 25 CENTS.

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very fou, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

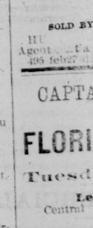
Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



Diseases of the pulmonary organs are so prevalent and fatal, that a safe and reliable remedy for them is invaluable to every community. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically purified, and, to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results, which enables physicians as well as invalids to use it with confidence. It is the most reliable remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs that science has produced. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt and certain relief, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it without difficulty. In the treatment of **ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh,** the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household, for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In **Whooping-cough** and **Consumption** there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

The marvellous cures which AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has effected all over the world are a sufficient guaranty that it will continue to produce the best results. An impartial trial will convince the most sceptical of its wonderful curative powers, as well as of its superiority over all other preparations for pulmonary complaints.

Eminent physicians in all parts of the country, knowing its composition, recommend AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to invalids, and prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proved its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Agents ... Ga. and Macon.

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CAPTAIN J. H. MORGAN'S

3rd FLORIDA EXCURSION!

Tuesday, March 4, 1879.

Leave Atlanta 2.15 P. M.
Central Railroad Day Passenger Train.

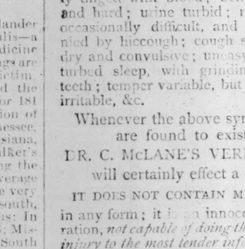
RATES.

From Atlanta to Meloneville and return.....$29 20.
From Atlanta to Jacksonville and return..... 26 20.

N. B.—In order to secure the low rates named you must be enrolled on Excursion list. If therefore you decide to accompany my party, please communicate at once with, yours very respectfully,

J. H. MORGAN,
Atlanta, Ga.

377 feb20 dtf



WHOLESALE DEPOT

—FOR—

AYER'S PREPARATIONS,
JAYNE'S MEDICINES,
McLEAN'S MEDICINES,
HALL'S PREPARATIONS, Etc.

Dealers who are giving up their commission accounts rather than pay the State tax, can buy of us at manufacturers' prices.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
DRUGGISTS.

Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon Seed,
Genuine Buncombe Cabbage Seed,
Fresh Red Clover Seed,
Orchard Grass, Blue Grass,
and a fine assortment of

GARDEN SEED

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Druggists.

mch2 feb16 dtm

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients.

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West 8th St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

139 feb8 dlyeowkly

CHANGE.

HAVING DETERMINED TO MAKE A change in our business our sales after the first March will be

FOR CASH ONLY!

We have a good stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER in store and have given orders to the best manufacturers in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

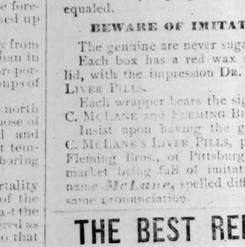
We shall have a fine stock of the Best Goods to be found in the United States and as we shall for CASH ONLY, have no book keepers or collectors to pay we expect to sell our goods cheap.

We take this occasion to thank our many customers for their liberal and constant patronage for the last ten years and trust they will find it to their interest to continue under the cash system.

GEO. W. PRICE.

March 1st, 1879.

524 mar1 dlw



TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE following buildings will be received until the 6th of March next: One Brick Block, first floor containing Store Houses, Mayor's and Police offices, with Opera House above. One Brick Block, consisting nine Store Houses, with two stories above for Hotel. Plans and specifications for first Store Houses to be seen at the office of G. L. Norman, Architect; also for Hotel block at same office on and after the 24th inst. Buildings to be completed by 1st October next. Contractor to give bonds. Right to reject any or all bids reserved.

H. E. FINTISH,
R. L. BOWDEN,
W. C. CANNON,
Committee for Town Council.
R. L. BOWDEN,
W. WASH THOMPSON,
H. E. HEINITSH,
Committee for Building Association.

Spartanburg, S. C. February 12, 1879.

204 feb14 d1w fri tues

NEW YORK HOTEL,

715—727 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

Price of Board and Rooms reduced to $3.00 per day, for transient guests.

The location of this favorite hotel is unsurpassed for convenience of men of business or families sojourning in the city.

No effort will be spared to maintain its established reputation for the excellence of its table and quiet home-like comforts.

H. CRANSTON & CO.

484 jan28 d8w tues fri

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1879—106th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1,957	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY

215 feb11 d&wtw

8th

GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in public in the city of Louisville, on

Monday, March 31, 1879.

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$112,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MARCH DRAWING:

1	Prize	$20,000
1	Prize	10,000
1	Prize	5,000
10	Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20	Prizes 500 each	10,000
1- 5	Prizes 200 each	10,000
200	Prizes 50 each	10,000
60	Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000	Prizes 10 each	10,000
- 9	Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
- 9	Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
- 9	Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,969	Prizes,	$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New Orleans Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

214 feb11 feb dwed sat & wtl 18 25 mar1 march 4 sat tues thur &w 8 11 18 25

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 260 jan21 d&3m

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES FOR MARCH, 1879. Will be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One hundred one and a quarter acres of land, more or less, the same being the west half of land lot number 117, in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., levied on as the property of W. P. Johnson, to satisfy a fi. fa. from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of M. Richardson vs. W. P. Johnson. Property pointed out by B. F. Abbott, plaintiff's attorney.

Also, city lot in the city of Atlanta and the improvements thereon, situated on the northwest corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets, in the Fifth ward of said city of Atlanta, and adjoining the property of M. R. Berry and John W. Medlock, fronting 50 feet on Marietta street and 42 feet on Peachtree street, the same being part of land lot number 78, in the 14th district of, originally, Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Thomas Ellis, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of A. V. Brumby, agent for Brumby vs. Thomas Ellis. Property pointed out by McConnell & Heywood, plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of West End, in said county of Fulton, and known as lot No. 3 of the Welborn block, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point about (40) feet west of the northwest corner of West Peters and Gordon streets and running back (90) feet, parallel on Gordon street, thence at right angles with the last described line (40) feet to the beginning corner, said lot or parcel of land being a part of original land lot No. 78 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of said defendants to satisfy a fi. fa. from Campbell superior court in favor of Chopley B. Welborn vs. H. P. Smith et al. Levy made by former sheriff, A. M. Perkerson.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., and being in the place whereon John Beiser now lives. Levied on as the property of John Beiser to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of S. B. Hoyt, administrator, vs. John Beiser. Property pointed out by plaintiff.

Also, at the same time and place the following described house and premises, to wit: Saint Luke's Episcopal church in Atlanta situated on the corner of Walton and Spring streets in the city of Atlanta, in said county of Fulton, and known as Saint Luke's Episcopal church, and the premises upon which said house is erected or built. Said house and premises is situated in land lot number 78 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county Georgia, and is levied on to satisfy a material man's lien fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of Otto Gerlicke vs. S. H. Jones and John W. Beckwith, trustee etc., as the property of said John W. Beckwith trustee etc. Property pointed out in said fi fa.

Also, a city lot and the improvements thereon, situated on the corner of Decatur and Pratt streets, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., said improvements consisting of a two-story brick building, divided into two store rooms, the corner room having been formerly used and occupied as a drug-store, and the other adjoining room as a common store room, fronting 50 feet on Decatur street and running back 60 feet on Pratt street, and known as lot number 138 and 190, according to the system of numbering the said city of Atlanta, the same being part of land lot No. 52, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of W. H. Harvill, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of the Georgia Railroad and Banking company vs. Spencer A. Bell, Turner Goldsmith and W. H. Harvill. Property pointed out by V. R. Tommey, transferee.

Also, at the same time and place the following described goods: 4 bbls Ginger Brandy, 262 gallons; 2 bbls Raspberry Brandy, 87 gallons; 1 bbl Mitchell's Fet Rye Whisky, 41 gallons; 1 bbl Old Log Cabin Whisky, 43 gallons; 1 bbl Mountain Whisky, 44 gallons; 1 bbl Anderson County Whisky, 43 gallons; 1 bbl Southern Star Whisky, 44 gallons; 1 bbl Monongahela Whisky, 43 gallons; 3 bbls Thomas Mayor and P. Corn Whisky, 138 gallons; 1 bbl Apple Brandy, 45 gallons; 2 Kegs Cognac Brandy, 36 gallons, 3 tierces different kind Wine, 100 gallons; 7 Tea Caddies and Tea, 3 Boxes Candles, 2 Cases Maple syrup, 12 dozen Brooms, 1 Iron Safe, 7 cases Imperial Tobacco, 10 baskets Champagne, half barrel Cognac Brandy, 20 gallons; 1 lot Canned Goods, half barrel Blackberry Brandy, 20 gallons. Levied on as the property of James M. Willis to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton Superior court, in favor of J. R. Wallace vs. J. M. Willis. E. J. Camp, claimer. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, one undivided half of that tract or parcel of land lot 47, 14th district Fulton county, commencing on the north side of Morris street 150 feet from its intersection with Rolling mill street, and extending west along Morris street 200 feet, and running back north same width 228 feet, being lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 in the subdivision of the Edwards property, also one undivided half of lot No. 1 of said subdivision, fronting on the east side of Jackson street 62 feet, and running back 125 feet, more or less, to a former land tract, leaving Jackson street on the west and Center street on the north and J. S. Wilson on the south; also, the interest in reversion of lot 2 of said subdivision, fronting 50 feet on Marietta road 55 feet, and extending back along Mason and Turner's ferry road northwestwardly 125 feet, more or less, and running back west on the north line of said lot 125 feet to a point in rear or west from Marietta street, which is 14 feet from Mason and Turner's ferry road, as the property of John R. Wallace, by virtue of and to satisfy four justice court fi. fas. issued from J. P. court 1234th district G. M., in favor of D. C. McPhee vs. John R. Wallace. Levy made by J. R. Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., known as lot No. 88 and containing 202½ acres, more or less, and levied on as the property of Michael Kiles to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of A. Beslinger vs. M. Kriss, assigned to the Georgia national bank. Property pointed out in said fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., situated at the junction of Walton and Spring streets, and known as city lot No. 18, fronting on Walton street 18 feet, and running through to Marietta street, with the same angle of the same street, adjoining sterling and others. Levied on as the property of Simmons & Hunt, to satisfy two justice court fi. fas. from the 1234th district G. M., in favor of the Kennesaw Mills company and J. A. Secrest & Co. vs. Simmons and Hunt. Property pointed out by defendants. Levy made and returned to me by William Thomson, L. C.

Also, one city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., fronting 50 feet on Green's Ferry avenue, and running back (200) nine hundred feet on Roach street, and being in the northeast corner of said Green's Ferry avenue

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 5-16; in New York at 9 13-16c; in Atlanta at 8¼c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather, light rains, northeast winds shifting to easterly and southerly, a slight rise followed by falling barometer and slight change in temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, March 3, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.41	45	60	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.49	49	64	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy
Savannah	30.44	52	66	E.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.32	69	65	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.36	61	94	S. E.	Gent.	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.36	62	94	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.30	66	81	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.37	62	77	E.	Gent.	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.41	53	80	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.43	47	69	N.	Gent.	.00	Hazy.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., March 3, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.34	45	76	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.38	46	61	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Hazy.
3 p. m.	30.32	50	51	N. W.	Fresh.	.00	Hazy.
4 06	30.31	53	48	N. W.	Fresh.	.00	Hazy.
9 p. m.	30.42	46	60	N.	Fresh.	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.41	45	60	N.	Fresh.	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....30.375 | Maximum ther.....62
Mean daily ther.....52 | Minimum ther.....41
Mean daily humidity.....64 | Total rainfall.....00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Synopsis for the Month of February, '79

Highest Barometer for the month, 30.582—on the 28th.

Lowest barometer for the month, 29.642—on the 5th.

Highest temperature for the month, 68°—on the 25th.

Lowest temperature for the month, 22°—on the 15th.

Range of temperature for the month, 46°.

Greatest daily range of temperature for the month, 26°—on the 15th, 21st and 26th.

Lowest daily range of temperature for the month, 7°—on the 17th.

Mean daily barometer for the month, 30.419.

Mean daily thermometer for the month, 44° 3.

Mean daily humidity for the month, 57° 2.

Total rainfall for the month, .709in.

Prevailing wind—northwest.

Maximum velocity of the wind and direction: 32 miles per hour, N. W.—on the 1st.

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paper Mills,
Office 43 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. 376 feb20 dtf

Closing Out Sale!
The closing out sales of my stock will continue for fourteen days longer. I shall offer special inducements on Monday next in Prints and Domestic Goods. Also, a large line of new Shoes of all kinds; and 300 assorted Ladies' and Gents' Trunks. All of these goods will positively be closed out at New York Cost. Purchasers will save money by calling at D. STEINHEIMER'S,
48 Whitehall street, New York Store.
7 mar2 d2t

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
DOMESTIC
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
156 feb7 d1m

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Auction and commission, etc.—C. W. Brunner.
Sheriff's sale—William Rutee.
U. S. Marshal's Sale—O. P. Fitzsimons.
Genuine Diamonds at auction—Hall & Morris.
Sheriff's Sales—J. M. Carlile.
Sheriff's Sales—W. A. Wilson.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Atlanta Medical College.

The Twenty-first Annual Commencement will be held at DeGive's Opera House on Tuesday, March 4th, at 8 p. m.
Exercises public.
JNO. THAD. JOHNSON,
32 mar2 d2t Dean of Faculty.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 4, 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—General Joseph E. Johnston is at the Kimball.

—Mr. George Bell, of Forsyth county, is in the city.

—Mr. H. W. J. Ham, of the Gainesville Eagle, is visiting Atlanta.

—Colonel W. T. Cole, of Griffin, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Mr. A. S. Oliver, of Eatonton, is visiting Atlanta.

—Colonel R. A. Stovall, of Athens, was in the city yesterday.

Colonel W. W. Clark, of Covington, is in the city.

—Mr. A. C. Lowry, of Newnan, is in the city.

—Mr. N. L. Strawburger, of Albany, is in the city on a brief visit.

—Mr. J. B. Schoan, of Jefferson, Ga., is in the city on a short visit.

—Mr. H. C. Horsey left yesterday for a tour through South Carolina.

—Mr. Smith Clayton will leave for Sandersville a few days, where he has been called back to repeat his lecture.

—Chicago Tribune: Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Atlanta, Ga., is a guest of the Pacific.

—Colonel Wilhelmj Moore, of the Augusta Evening News, was in the city yesterday.

—Hon. Amos T. Akerman and lady, of Cartersville, are in the city on a visit of several weeks.

—Special attention is called to the advertisement of C. W. Brunner, auction and general commission merchant, on second page this morning.

—The largest show of watches ever made in this state is at the establishment of J. P. Stevens & Co. Every taste can be suited and bargains secured.

—After the performance of the Wilhelmj concert company last night, Mr. Scoville, of the Kimball house, had spread a most sumptuous hot supper, and the party did full justice to the delicacies and substantials set before them.

—Since the talks of Messrs. Cree and Jacobs at the First Baptist church Sunday night, four hundred and twenty-five dollars have been contributed towards the support of the Young Men's Christian association. Are you now willing to assist?

—In writing up the commencement exercises of the Georgia Electic medical college, which were published in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, we unintentionally omitted mentioning the name of W. J. Bell as one of the graduates. Mr. Bell graduated with the class and passed a most brilliant examination on the day previous to the commencement. He has a bright future before him.

AN ACCIDENT.

Captain West in Pursuit of a Criminal.

Late Saturday afternoon Captain Nat. West, of the police force, saw a negro who was chased by policemen down Pulliam street, toward the corporate limits. He joined in the pursuit to aid in capturing the fugitive. It was known that he was Rufus Watts who has burned a gin house in Campbell county and came here for refuge. Last fall he was captured by the police here, but escaped. They were again on his track with a fair show of catching him. Captain West joined in the pursuit. After repeated calls to the running negro to halt, Captain West fired at him at a distance of 170 yards. He again fired when the negro was about 200 yards. A third shot was fired when he was about 275 yards off, and after this he distanced his pursuer. It so happened that the third shot, which missed the negro, struck a five year old daughter of Mrs. Jackson, who was playing in a pine thicket beyond, and quite out of sight by Captain West. It was supposed at first that the child was seriously hurt, and Captain West was in great trouble over the accident. On examination, however, it was found that the ball had punctured the clothing and merely bruised the hip of the child. The affair was much exaggerated by street rumors, and to get at the truth in the case General Anderson yesterday made a full investigation of the whole affair. After looking into all the circumstances he reported the facts to the police commissioners.

They looked at the matter plainly, and saw that Captain West acted merely from a zealous desire to capture a criminal. The child was 300 yards from him and out of sight. Yesterday afternoon General Anderson saw her up, well and sportive, at her mother's house. In view of the facts, the accident was clearly unavoidable. The commissioners each signed the following remark on the chief's report: "I do not think, under the circumstances, Captain West did anything wrong, and an investigation is not necessary." It is understood that Captain West asked a full investigation of the affair, but he has been fully acquitted of all blame.

A PRESS EXRESS.

Our Fast Press Comes Through on a Fast Schedule.

Our new Hoe double-cylinder press, manufactured expressly for THE CONSTITUTION, has arrived. It was shipped from New York at 3 p. m., Wednesday last, by steamship City of Columbus, via Central railroad line, and reached this city yesterday morning. The press weighs 18,500 pounds and the handling of it is an exceedingly difficult matter, even in its character as freight. THE CONSTITUTION is under obligations to the Central road for the quick dispatch given to this bulk of machinery and its safe delivery. The Central railroad company have this season delivered to our merchants repeatedly invoices of goods from New York in three days and a half. It handles a vast amount of freight for Atlanta merchants, as well as for those of Cartersville, Rome, Dalton and other points north of us. It is doing effective service for its patrons who increase in numbers daily. Mr. Dave W. Appler, the general agent in this city, is an efficient, obliging and energetic gentleman, and gives personal and intelligent attention to his business.

A gentleman from the Hoe manufactory is in the city to put our press in position and in a few days its work will be before our readers.

Dr. Harrison Before the Mint Committee.

[Continued from first page.]

The CHAIRMAN. And board them?

Dr. HARRIS. Without board; 80 cents, and they find themselves; and I suppose that within ordinary limits an increase of the same labor could be obtained at the same figures; of course, if a great influx took place, it would raise the price of labor. The valleys in that region are rich and all the necessary articles of living are cheap, private board being from $8 to $10 a month, and from $15 to $20 at hotels. There are numbers of mineral springs, notably Porter's, within 19 miles of Dahlonega.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any silver-mines in Georgia?

Dr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; a little silver with this gold; but less in the Georgia gold than the California gold. California gold is about 88 per cent. gold. The Georgia gold would assay from 92 to 93 per cent, I think. You would know the difference in color between gold that contains a large quantity of silver and that which does not. The latter lacks that whitish-yellow tint. There is very little of alloyed metal combined with Georgia gold. It ranks very high as pure metal. We have some argentiferous galena, i. e., silver-bearing lead ore. There has been a mine recently opened near Gainesville; I do not know with what prospect of success. They received for some of the ore about $70 a ton. I went to see it. I did not entertain as high expectations as those managing it did. I do not know what the result will be. When the road through Pickens, in the direction of the Duck Town mines, is completed, I have no doubt that Atlanta will be a very important point for the smelting of copper, and there are undoubtedly, to some extent, I do not know to what, large mineral deposits in that section. I know less of the region around the Duck Town mines than any other part of Georgia, but there are ores of silver, to what extent I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any foundation for the story of finding diamonds in Hall county, Georgia?

Dr. HARRISON. The companion stone of the diamond, the itacolumite, or flexible sandstone, is found there. It exists within a mile of the town of Gainesville. A few small diamonds have been found in Hall county. The diamond pseudomorphs, a mineral term for a form that imitates the diamond—for instance, the twelve-sided quartz pebble would be a diamond pseudomorph—are found there in abundance.

There are some diamonds there undoubtedly, but what the extent is I do not know, nor do I know any one who does. I do not share the extravagant idea of some persons on the subject; but we do know this, that wherever the itacolumite in its perfect state exists that there diamonds are found. The mines of Golconda, in Asia, and those of Potosi, in South America, have the itacolumite rock, and the diamonds are found in its vicinity. The gems are usually found in what the miners call "buttermilk ore."

The CHAIRMAN. What gives it that name?

Dr. HARRISON. It resembles buttermilk, white and curdled.

Dr. DWIGHT. You speak of a cotton factory in operation at Atlanta.

Dr. HARRISON. It has just been completed. It has not yet been put in operation. There is some difficulty between the company and the manufacturers of the machinery in some way. The merits of the difficulty I do not understand. They did start it a few weeks ago. We had two iron mills at one time, and have now but one, a rolling mill.

Mr. DWIGHT. It is in operation now?

Dr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; it was until a few weeks ago. I believe there was a strike a few days ago.

Mr. DWIGHT. What is your population?

Dr. HARRISON. About 35,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The iron-works are most important industries there. The rolling mill supplies all our roads with rails. I think the works afford employment for 300 hands.

Mr. DWIGHT. Have they blast-furnaces there, so as to make pig-iron?

Dr. HARRISON. No, Sir; they get that above, on the line of the state road, about ten miles above. Ours are rolling-mills. We have no suitable iron sufficiently near us to be practicably worked that I know of, but a little farther up on the state road we have large deposits from the specular to the hematites, and abundance of magnetic iron of all varieties—over forty or fifty different species; some of them are only mineral curiosities, others are workable ores. When this road of which I have spoken is completed it will strike the coal region, the lime region, and the iron region of Alabama.

Mr. DWIGHT. How many roads have you coming into Atlanta?

Dr. HARRISON. We have five; the State road, the West Point, the Macon and Western road, the Augusta road, and the Air-Line road; and we have a new one projected, the Western road, which will make six. It is partly graded; and then there is still another road, the Columbus end of which, for some twenty-odd miles, is in actual operation, and they intend, I believe, to direct that in an air-line to Atlanta.

—Mr. W. D. Lahey, of Montgomery, Ala., who registered at the Kimball yesterday, will in the future make our city his home, having been engaged as a salesman by Mr. Jerry Lynch. Mr. Lahey is of one of the best families in Alabama, and we welcome him in our midst with great pleasure.

—The purity of the drugs sold by F. S. Chapman, at the corner of Broad and Marietta streets, is the cause of their popularity. Perfumeries, spices, brandies and whiskies for domestic use. Guaranteed prescriptions.

—Mr. J. O. Towns, of Senoia, Ga., has been appointed by Colonel O. P. Fitzsimons a bailiff of the United States court now in session at Atlanta.

THE TEXAS EXILES.

What Mr. Houston Has to Say Upon the Fare Question.

As we stated Friday, the recent effort at New Orleans to establish return emigrant rates from Texas to the southeast failed of consummation. We promised to give the facts in full of the doggedness with which the project was fought by the trans-Mississippi people, and our reporter called Friday last upon Colonel W. J. Houston, general passenger agent of the Air Line and the author of the movement, and held with him an interview, the substance of which we give.

THE OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED.

"You informed me yesterday that the Texas people had thrown obstacles in your way, which would prevent immediate action in regard to selling emigrant tickets in Texas to points in the southeast. Can you give me the nature of these obstacles?"

"Yes, sir. The convention held in New Orleans, February 5th, made the rate from Houston to Atlanta on a basis of two cents per mile, and appointed Messrs. C. A. Whitney & Co. managers, who subsequently appointed me as general agent with instructions to carry out the intent of the meeting. A delay of a few days was necessary to arrange details, and during this delay an appeal came from the managers of the Texas roads to Messrs. Whitney & Co., asking another convention on the 26th, subject to be held in New Orleans on February 26th. It was deemed advisable to grant them another hearing, as it was presumed that the reasonable demand made for return emigrant rates could not be refused. The convention of the 26th ultimo met at the St. Charles hotel, and was called to order by Colonel G. Jordon, vice-president of the Houston and Texas Central railroad; Colonel W. R. Arthur, general manager of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, was appointed chairman, and Mr. B. W. Wrenn, secretary.

"After the object of the meeting was explained a general discussion commenced on the propriety of selling emigrant tickets out of Texas, the managers from Texas and the northwest claiming that no such thing as an emigrant existed in Texas, but that there was

A CLASS OF WORTHLESS PAUPERS

there who were of no advantage to any country, to whom they would willingly grant return emigrant rates, or if they were not able to pay anything to pass them free to our country. As we could not see how to distinguish the vagabond from the industrious unfortunate poor man, we concluded that nothing could be gained from this liberal concession, and took issue as to the point of no discrimination on the part of any one in Texas over return to the old states. From letters and other information, I endeavored to convince them to the contrary, and finally closed my argument by asserting that if the position assumed by the gentlemen from Texas and St. Louis was true, then we could do them no harm by trying the experiment as a convincing proof of who was right. At this point we were met with the information that within the last thirty days an act was introduced and passed in the Texas legislature for to meet the proposed emigrant movement, and that I would not be permitted to enter the state and render the facilities proposed to any desiring to return. I asked if this law was not passed to meet the present case, and received no reply. It may not be generally known that Messrs. Whitney & Co. own five-eights of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, the most important and valuable road in the state, and although it is their desire to rendered in carrying into effect the wishes of their connections in the country, yet under such a law as the one mentioned, it is calculated to bring them into many unpleasant complications; hence it became necessary for them to withdraw from our association."

THE FIGHT NOT ABANDONED.

"Then you will have to abandon your object?"

"Not by any means. Upon announcing that we were open to a compromise, and attended their convention with this spirit, a resolution of compromise was introduced by Colonel Talcott, general superintendent Richmond and Danville railroad, to the effect that all rates existing at the present time be made to operate both ways, and that emigrant tickets be placed on sale on March 10th from Texas. This resolution was passed by a vote of nine to seven, a call of the railways present, all the Texas representatives voting no. After the announcement of the result, the managers of the Texas and northwestern roads individually gave notice that the action of the convention would not be carried out by them. At this point I could distinguish indignation on the countenances of our managers and a determination to carry out the measure by some other means."

FLANKING THE ENEMY.

"How do you propose to carry it out?"

"At some suitable time, when I can find our managers in convention, I propose to bring the matter before them as it exists, and show them that if a cheap rate is made from all points on the Mississippi, Red, Arkansas and White rivers that I can bring cattle from the border of Texas at even less rates than named; for instance, I can to-day make a rate from Shreveport, La., to Atlanta, Ga., at $15. This rate can be made by New Orleans or via Vicksburg, and it will not become necessary to enter the state of Texas to put it into operation. I can also start emigrants from Houston and Galveston and pay the regular local fare via Morgan line, from either point and bring them to Atlanta at less than $18, notwithstanding Messrs. Whitney & Co. have withdrawn. The people of the southeast see by the arbitrary action of Texas that when she gets an immigrant in her limits, she proposes to hermetically seal them in—to put them under lock and key, as it were, from which there will be no escape unless a remedy is provided. The spirit of patriotism and love of equity and right is too strong in the managers of the southeastern roads not to provide a remedy to prevent them from being 'locked in' from languishing and suffering."

"In order to accomplish this, what is necessary?"

"Full co-operation of all the railroads in the southeast, with a small monthly appropriation to defray expenses—($5,000) five thousand dollars will cover it. It is also necessary to have the support of all newspapers in the section interested to carry the news to the homes of those for whom we are making this arrangement."

Colonel Houston will surely not fail of receiving the unanimous support and aid of the press of the southeast in his laudable endeavors to deter the deluded and rescue the deceived who are languishing in Texas, as in a prison-house.

DO THEY WANT TO COME?

Colonel Houston says the Texas men stoutly insisted that there were no people in Texas who wanted to come back to their old homes, except they were people naturally and tectotally worthless. He showed us a large batch of letters received from people in Texas and from friends and relatives in Georgia and South Carolina of people who had gone there. All these letters had been received within the past two days. As a sample of the lot, here is one from a lady in South Carolina:

Colonel W. J. Houston, Atlanta, Ga.—Sir: I have a widowed sister living in Weatherford, Parker county, Texas, with five small children, the oldest between 8 and 9 years of age. Her husband (Mr. Robert McClain) died about a year ago, and she has been wanting to come back to her native state (South Carolina) ever since, but has not the means of transportation. I see in the papers that emigrants to Texas can now return at reduced rates, and that you are agent. Can you sell me a ticket for my sister and her children? If so, what would be the rate from Weatherford to New Market, S. C.? Or is there a railroad in Weatherford? Please answer at once and greatly oblige. Yours most respectfully,

Feb. 27, 1879. MRS. A. T. WHITLOCK.

P. S.—Do give me some information.

Other letters have been written to Colonel Houston, and to individuals in this state, and particularly to the press of Georgia and Carolina by worthy and distinguished people who have been seduced into Texas, but who need only the means as an inducement to come out of it.

It is hoped that early means may be found to carry relief to those people and bring them back to the protection and care of their friends.

A POCKET BOOK.

A Countryman Encounters a Sharp Negro.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman named Charles E. White, from Forsyth county, was at Morris's wagon yard, where he is stopping during his stay in the city. He noticed a negro watching him close, and suspected him of some sinister intention. At last he failed to pay any attention to the darkey. Suddenly he found his pocket-book was gone. It contained thirty-one dollars. Mr. White at once knew who had taken his money, and put the police on the track. They soon came up with the thief and arrested a negro named Milt Brown, who is now in the station-house to explain the little matter.

Don't forget to attend N. R. Fowler's auction sale of that desirable Peachtree street property, No. 197, March 4, at 3:30 p.m. 16 mch2-2t

A DASTARDLY ACT.

Negroes Assault a Lady in the Streets.

Saturday night about dark, near the terminus of the Whitehall street car line, was perpetrated one of the boldest acts of villainy known to the police records of Atlanta for some time past.

Mrs. E. M. Chapman, wife of the Whitehall street grocer of that name, was going home, accompanied by a young lady. As she walked along Whitehall street where it is rather thinly populated, she was suddenly seized by a huge negro, who held her as in a grip of iron. Another negro began to tug furiously at a gold chain around her neck. He pulled so violently as to nearly choke the lady. After tugging at the chain in vain and jerking her about at the chain in vain and jerking her about most brutally he snatched her pocket-book and ran. His accomplice joined him in his flight. The frightened ladies gave the alarm and soon help came. The villains were pursued, but no immediate capture was made. Subsequently the police captured three negroes who are supposed to be implicated in the matter. They are now in the station-house, and will soon have a preliminary examination. This bold act should be fully investigated and the offenders properly punished.

THE NORTH GEORGIA FAIR.

Meeting of the Board of Directors and Proceedings Last Night.

Last evening the board of directors of the North Georgia Stock and Fair association held a meeting at the office of the secretary, Kimball house block.

President Cox and ten members of the board were present and the following proceedings were had:

The president announced the appointment of the following named directors to constitute the executive committee for 1879:

Dr. R. D. Spalding, chairman; Anthony Murphy, R. H. Knapp, Julius L. Brown, John A. Fitten, and the president as ex-officio member.

After transacting some pressing routine business, the board went into the

ELECTION OF SECRETARY.

On nomination, Mr. B. W. Wrenn, the present active and indefatigable secretary, was unanimously re-elected and his salary fixed at $1,200 per annum. This is a high compliment to Mr. Wrenn, and one that his services have well entitled him to receive. He has no equal as a worker in his position, and the ingenuity and universality with which he brings the merits and attractions of the fair before the public are surprising. His zeal is enlisted in the cause and he will not fail to meet every demand of the season of 1879.

Mr. Julius L. Brown, having been elected first vice-president, tendered his resignation as a director. Upon nomination Mr. Donald M. Bain, the well-known and popular young hardware merchant, was elected as a director, vice Mr. Brown. Mr. Bain is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen and has the success of this enterprise deeply at heart. His selection was a wise one.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The board then proceeded to the choice of a general superintendent for 1879, and on motion of Vice-President Brown Mr. Frank P. Rice was elected by a unanimous vote. Mr. Rice is well calculated to give entire satisfaction in the discharge of the duties devolved upon him. He is a practised hand, experienced in the organization and execution of such enterprises and the association is to be congratulated upon his acceptance of these duties.

The board then adjourned to meet again next Monday, the 10th inst., at 7:30 p. m.

United States District Court.

HON. JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The March term of the United States district court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with Hon. John Erskins on the bench. A jury was empaneled for the term and the criminal docket was taken up. The following business was transacted in open court.

Case of United States vs. Andrew I. Keener et al., scire facias. Dismissed on answer.

United States vs. Columbus Willingham et al., scire facias. Dismissed on answer.

United States vs. James L. Bailey et al., scire facias. Dismissed on answer.

H. H. Payne, charged with illicit distilling, etc. The case was opened and the evidence heard, after which the case was given to a jury, who had failed to find a verdict up to the hour of adjournment.

Court will meet at the usual hour this morning.

The City Court.

HON. RICHARD H. CLARK, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The March term of the city court of Atlanta met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the superior court at the city hall, with Judge Clark on the bench.

The criminal docket was taken up and the cases against defendants who were confined in jail awaiting trial were called first. The following legal business was transacted by the court which was in session only a few hours of the day:

Case of State vs. J. J. Wright, charged with receiving stolen goods. Nol prossed.

State vs. Susan Blackburn, charged with simple larceny. The defendant, on being arraigned, plead not guilty. The court, after hearing the evidence, adjudged the defendant guilty of trespass. The court passed sentence of one month's close confinement in the jail of Fulton county, after the serving of which sentence the defendan will be discharged from custody.

The city court then adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

The Danites.

The Danites will be here on the 6th instant. The company is a fine one in every respect, if we may judge by the following notice which we clip from the Norfolk Virginian: This popular play was presented at the opera house last night by McKee Rankin, Kitty Blanchard and troupe in the presence of a very large and enthusiastic audience. It is a wild absorbing play, in which there is a bounteous combination of love, romance, hardihood, humor and moral. It is a picture of the life of the miners of California, a consistent representation of the manners and customs of the men of the west, of the wild, uncultured beings, whose livelihoods were earned by the sweat of the brow, and whose lots were cast in a land where law was replaced by men's sense of justice, and where every man's nerve was his own protector. The best of the Sierras has done well by the play, and has succeded in implanting on a rough back-ground as fine a sentiment as can be found in any society drama of the day, and in investing a story of backwoods life with a sympathetic interest rarely equaled in creations of a less crude and uncivilized character. The acting last night was very good in all instances, and the troupe seemed well selected, every member presenting his or her character faithfully and well. McKee Rankin and Kitty Blanchard played excellently, and did full justice to their respective roles. Mr. Rankin gives a splendid representation of the hardy miner, and in appearance and actions suits the character he has assumed. The heathen Chinee, Washee Washee, presented by Mr. C. T. Parsloe, proved a very funny feature of the performance, and created a great deal of mirth. The play excited an unlimited enthusiasm, and the curtain went down after the last act amid deafening applause. To-night "The Danites" will be repeated, and another crowded house may be expected.

Wilhelmj.

Last night the greatest of living violinists gave his second concert in Atlanta. His audience, though small, represented the musical culture of the city. The following programme was presented:

Rapsodie Hongroise.....Liszt

TERESA CARRENO.

Othello Fantasie.....Ernst

A. WILHELMJ.

a) Berceuse (
b) valse.....(.....Chopin

TERESA CARRENO.

Reverie.....Vientemps

CARRENO—WILHELMJ.

Romance.....Wilhelmj

A. WILHELMJ.

Trovatore.....Gottschalk

TERESA CARRENO.

Aero Hongrois.....Ernst

A. WILHELMJ.

Every piece was encored. We have never seen a small audience so thoughtfully warmed up and so enthusiastic. Madame Carreno played even better than usual. Her fingers flew in their magic touch over the keys of the Knabe square, she used and brought forth the richest melody. The audience forced her to respond to an encore whenever she appeared. Wilhelmj looked as grand as ever. His great brow and his calm eyes gave him the look of the great old German masters. His touch was exquisite, and he carried hearers rapt along the course his genius so easily trod. To hear him play is a delight to an untutored ear, and to an artist it must be an ecstasy. His own romance was the most popular piece on the programme. The entire performance was satisfactory to the most dyspeptic critic present.

—Judge Erwin and Solicitor-General Mitchell, of the western circuit, are in the city on their way to hold Gwinnet superior court, which commences at Lawrenceville to-morrow.

General Joseph E. Johnston.

The many friends of General Joseph E. Johnston are pleased to see him in Atlanta. He is the senior partner of the insurance firm of J. E. Johnston and Co., which does a business extending all over the entire south. In the management of these general agencies the general travels over the entire south. We are pleased that his business has brought him to Atlanta and will keep him here, probably, a couple of weeks. Few men are so generally beloved by the people of Georgia as he. His removal to Virginia, his old home, was against the protest of hosts of friends in this state. He was elected last November to represent the Richmond district in congress. The general is well preserved. His gait is graceful and firm, and his eye clear and piercing. We trust that there are yet many goodly years before him.

Special to Ham Dealers and Consumers.

As there are many inferior and common sweet-pickle hams being palmed off as genuine sugar-cured, we have thought best to warn dealers and consumers against the imposition, and at the same time call attention to our famous

MAGNOLIA HAMS,

regarding the excellence of which there can be no question. For sixteen years they have been subjected to the severest tests in all climates, and have attained the highest reputation wherever used. Like everything of really superior quality, they have steadily and firmly grown in favor, and now our warmest competitors are almost ready to concede the superiority of which the general public has long since been aware.

From a cure of 7,500 hams in 1863 they have annually increased, and in 1878 the distribution of these hams amounted to 375,000 pieces, the largest cure ever made of strictly winter sugar-cured, canvased hams. Even this unprecedented number was not equal to the demand.

We cure under what we consider the best formula known, and with the purest and most expensive ingredients. No expense is spared in handling, and everything is done known to the ham-curers' art to render them absolutely perfect. They are cut in the interest of the consumer, avoiding all waste; cured uniformly, and are just as represented—the perfection of sugar-cured hams. That there may be no doubt as to their quality, we, with entire confidence, guarantee them to be unsurpassed in cut, cure, delicacy of flavor and style of package by any hams in the world. We believe them without equal, and the universal favor with which they have been accepted would justify this conclusion. There is no economy to either the dealer or consumer in using the cheaply cured imitations when at a shade higher price the MAGNOLIA can be obtained.

We do not pretend to compete in price with the poor grades that, with high-sounding names and flaming labels, are being pressed on Southern buyers, for we cannot furnish a choice article of anything at cheaply and carelessly cured meats; but we say to all who appreciate a real delicacy, that, quality considered, even at a considerably higher figure, MAGNOLIAS are actually the cheapest. The dealer who sells Magnolias will find them more ready sale. The consumer is compensated in the excellence of flavor. Dealers can order them direct from us through Fears & Jones, Atlanta, Ga., and always at as low prices as such cure can be furnished. Consumers may prevent their grocers furnishing them poor hams at full prices, as many are inclined to do, by calling for Magnolias, and thereby compelling them to keep the "best, which are always the cheapest."

McFERRAN, SHALLCROSS & Co.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6, 1879.
346 feb18 d1m tues fri & wky2t

WATCHES!
The largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Gold Watches and Chains ever exhibited in Georgia. Now is the time to secure BARGAINS. These goods will be sold LOWER than ever before priced in this city.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

John Ryan

Has just received a full supply of the New Crop of the Great American Tea Co.'s Teas, and is selling them on commission at exactly the same price as sold in New York, viz: 30c, 40c, 50c, and the best 65c. They are put up in packages of 1 pound each and the price stamped on each package. No better tea at any price. mch4 1t

—Merchants and Visitors who have desired so long to live at a Hotel above the business center, and to take a portion of their meals down town, while in New York, can do so as the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, is now kept on both the American plan at $2.50 or $3.00, and the European plan $1.00 and upwards per day. An elegant Restaurant, at moderate prices, is conducted by the Hotel.
143 feb27 d1w thur sat tues

Nutritious Cookery.

Nothing is so well calculated to promote good health and good humor as light, easily digested, nutritious cookery. With that unrivaled article, Dooley's Yeast Powder, in the kitchen, elegant, white, light, and wholesome bread, rolls, biscuits, cake of every kind, and corn bread, waffles, muffins, buckwheat cakes, etc., are always possible in every household.

Faith Begets Hope.

The second Tuesday of March is the regular day for the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company's Monthly Grand Distribution. The State has wisely in its charter protected its franchises against any invasion for twenty-five years from the date thereof (1868), and the revenue it derives therefrom is especially acceptable at this hour of its absolute financial distress.
215 mar4 d&w1t

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family." A Lady, Providence, R. I.

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petrolum, is now presented to the public as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. It performs what others only claim for their preparations.
000 jan2 d&weow 1y 2

Pocket-Book Lost.

It was in the town of B., and Mr. S. had just concluded some purchases, when he made the startling discovery that his pocket-book was lost. While searching his pockets he found a buckeye, and said: "Gentlemen, my pocket-book is lost, but there has been something dircovered by Dr. Tabler, of Nashville, of far greater value. It is the Buckeye Pile Ointment, which will cure Piles in all cases, when used according to directions. Try it. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson, wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 may2 deow1v&weow1v

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtained satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.
378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil inly3

General Sherman's Letter.

Eatra copies of the paper, containing General Sherman's letter, can be had at THE CONSTITUTION business office, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 5 cents per copy
feb12 dtf

Buy Carmichael's Liver Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 decl-d6m

KRANICH & BACH,
C. L. GORHAM,
RAVEN & CO.,
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS,
PIANOS.
unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dtf 4th col

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,
By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y 1o1

—Coussens' Honey of Tar will relieve severe coughs of long standing, and prove a blessing to all who suffer with affections of throat and lungs, and is confidently offered the public as the best remedy in the world. In our rigorous clime where coughs and colds prevail, this favorite remedy should have a place in every household. When the little ones are attacked by croup, or whooping cough, nothing will afford such instant relief as Coussens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. Pinson, and wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 may2.deow1y&weowly.

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrh